Bombay Gazette
ELECTRIC PRINTING WORKS,
No. 2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Newspaper, Book, Job and Fancy Printing of every description executed in the best style. Estimates forwarded on application.

THE

Bombay Gazette.

No. 54,930.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JANUARY 13, 1910. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing, 2-30 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1910				
15th Jany.	INDIA	7911	.....	...
22nd "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
29th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
5th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9631
12th "	DELHI	6090	.....	...
19th "	MANTUA	10885	.....	...
26th "	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	...
4th March.	SALSETTE	6000	PERSIA	7951
12th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	...
19th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	10883
*23rd "	ARCADIA	7000	.....	...
26th "	INDIA	7911	.....	...
2nd April.	MACEDONIA	10512	.....	...
9th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
23rd "	MANTUA	10885	.....	...
30th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
7th May.	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	...
14th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
21st "	EGYPT	7912	.....	...

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a.m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 and 1 P. M., for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER At Special Rates.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, 23rd MARCH 1910, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE	RETURN
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by sea	Rs. 523,, Rs. 627	Rs. 792 ,, Rs. 949

These rates include the Surtax.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay, fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co

THE ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS.

(CITY AND HALL LINES)

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL, &c.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, 1910.	Leave Karachi, 1910.
*C City of Manchester	5554	Jan. 17 1910	Jan. 29 1910
*C City of Athens	5606	...	Feb. 12 ,,
A Trafford Hall	5321	Mar. 2 ,,	...
*C City of York	7765	,, 22 ,,	Mar. 19 ,,
A City of Vienna	4672	April 6 ,,	...
C City of Glasgow	6487	...	April 15 ,,
B City of Madras	4684	Apr. 11 ,,	,, 21 ,,
*C City of Calcutta	7912	,, 27 ,,	,, 22 ,,
B Walton Hall	4934	,, 25 ,,	May 5 ,,
C City of Manchester	5554	...	,, 7 ,,
A Trafford Hall	5321	May 24 ,,	...
C City of Karachi	5357	...	,, 31 ,,
C City of Benares	6738	...	June 15 ,,

A. First class passenger steamer carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B. Steamer carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess accommodation for 2-12 passengers.

C. Steamer with both 1st and 2nd class accommodation and carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

* Sailing from Karachi for Genoa and Liverpool via Port Said.

† Sailing from Karachi and calling at Bombay for passengers only.

No Extra Charge Express Service or 2 Berthed Cabins.

OUTWARD AUTUMN SAILING, 1910.

In conjunction with the above Homeward 1910 sailings for those desirous of returning in 6, 8 and 9 months.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave L'pool.	Due Bombay.
aC City of York	770	22nd Aug. 9tc	13th Sept 1910.
*C City of Glasgow	6437	17th Sept. ,,	10th Oct. ,,
aC City of Calcutta	7913	22nd ,, ,,	15th ,, ,,

* Via Marseilles or Naples. a Via Naples.

JOINT SERVICE

IN CONNECTION WITH

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN

TO MARSEILLES, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP HAMBURG AND BREMEN.

By Steamer of CITY and HALL LINES from Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Madras and Colombo to Suez or Port Said, thence by NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD Steamer from Alexandria to Naples and Marseilles, or by Norddeutscher Lloyd from Port Said to Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen.

The cost of the Railway Journey from Suez to Port Said or from Suez to Alexandria, as well as maintenance in Egypt until arrival of Norddeutscher Lloyd Steamer, are not included in Fares.

THROUGH RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM KARACHI, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND COLOMBO.

All Rates are subject to Surtax of 10 per cent.		First Class Rs.	Second Class. Rs.
From Karachi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Colombo	Single	525	390
To Naples	Return	850	590
From Karachi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Colombo	Single	525	390
To Marseilles or Genoa	Return	850	590
From Karachi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Colombo	Single	550	420
To Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremerhaven	Return	885	640

For passage and farther particulars apply to the Agents.

Bombay.—Messrs. El. Bates and Son's Agency.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO., AGENTS.

Karachi—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPS.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if priated on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route vis.
KOLA	1,205	Thur. 13th Jan.	9 a.m.	C Mandvi
DWARKA	1,689	Fri. 14th Jan.	4 p. m.	Direct †
LINGA	3,171	Mon. 17th Jan.	11 a. m.	P.D. & C.M.*

† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.
* Porebunder, Dwarka, and C. Mandvie.

FOR C. MANDVIE, KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA," 1,205 tons, on Thursday, 13th Jan. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "BULIMBA," 2,510 tons, on Monday 17th Jan. calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons sailing on or about the 18th Jan.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

12th January, 1910.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
BOHEMIA	4281	G. Gillhuber	18th Jan. 1910

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
NIPPON	E. Tarabocchia	6350	24th Jan., 1910.

PASSENGER SEASON 1910.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

SINGLE CLASS ACCOMMODATION ONLY.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
KOERBER	5423	A. Foresti	1st February
BARON BRY	4000	A. de Petris	16th ,,
AFRICA	4730	E. Seberica	1st March
BOHEMIA	4282	G. Gillhuber	15th ,,
KOERNER	5423	A. Foresti	1st April
BERGENZ	4000	A. de Petris	16th ,,
AFRICA	4730	E. Seberica	1st May
BOHEMIA	4282	G. Gillhuber	16th ,,
KOERNER	5423	A. Foresti	1st June

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about
VORWAERTS	6000	B. Balnara	29th March
NIPPON	6350	E. Tarabocchia	26th April
AUSTRIA	7583	G. Ooool	26th May

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.

ACCELERATED LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450 and 500 *
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back	,, 675 to 750*
Single Class to London	,, 545 ,, 635*
Single Class to London and back	,, 865 ,, 1020*
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice	,, 350
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back	,, 525
Intermediate Class to London	,, 445
Intermediate Class to London and back	,, 715

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back	,, 675
Single Class to London	,, 545 to 585 *
Single Class to London and back	,, 865 to 945 *

* Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS.

ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co. Bombay.

COUTTS & CO.,

ARMY SHIPPING & PASSENGER AGENTS.

POST BOX 249, BOMBAY.

PACKAGES of all kinds without limit to size, shape or weight received and forwarded cheaply and quickly to all parts of the World prepaid or charged forward by the "ORIENTAL PARCELS EXPRESS."

Soldiers' private boxes forwarded by specially organised "SOLDIERS' EXPRESS SERVICE" with safety and economy.

Packages by both the above services delivered to the door of the addressee in England through Messrs. Carter Paterson & Co., Ld., Pickfords Ld., and Sutton & Co., for which firms we are Local Agents.

COUTTS & CO.
HORNBY ROW,
Post Box 249,
BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
AUSTRALIEN	6,385	Riquier	8th Feb. 1910
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Lafont	17th Feb. ,,
DJEMBA	5,685	Rebufat	17th Mar. ,,
SYDNEY	4,118	X	14th Apr. ,,
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	13th May ,,
NERA	5,538	Martin	9th June ,,
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Lafont	7th July ,,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT

AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
SYDNEY	4,118	X	28th Jan. 1910.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barill.	28th Feb. ,,

For further particulars apply to—

G. CHANDIZE,
Albert Building, Hornby Road, Agent.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO for NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, or BALTIMORE.

Steamer.	N.R.	Month.	Port.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA, CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,575,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:

2, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN, LONDON, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Hongkong
Bombay	Singapore	Poochow
Karachi	Klang (F. M. States,)	Saigon
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor (Do.)	Shanghai
Madras	Bangkok	Tientsin
Rangoon	Batavia	Hankow
Colombo	Sourabaya	Yokohama
Penang	Manilla	Kobe
Thalping (Perak)	Cebu (Philippines)	New York
Ipoh (Perak).		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—11-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.

J. GREIG,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Agent.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on LONDON at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:

16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S.W.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP	Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	,, 15,900,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Liaoyang	Eyojun Port
Changchung	Lyons	Arthur
Dairen (Dairy)	Fongtien Mukden	Peking
Hankow	Nagasaki	San Francisco
Honolulu	Newchwang	Shanghai
Hongkong	New York	Tiehling
Kobe	Osaka	Tientsin
London		Tokyo

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld., The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA.
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay

THE "POLKEY"

PATENT PARAFFIN MOTOR HEAD LIGHTS.

SPECIALLY MADE FOR INDIA.

Reasons Why You Should Have "The Polkey" Head Lights:

1. It burns paraffin which is obtainable everywhere.
2. It is a pleasant and most effective light for a Motor Car.
3. It is strong enough for any ordinary purpose.
4. It gives a more diffused light than the ordinary acetylene lamp.
5. It is lit immediately without any waiting.
6. It does not swell.
7. On a dark night the driver can easily peck out a telegraph post at sixty yards, seeing it quite plainly.
8. Two spare chimnies ready for use stored in each lamp in asbestos lined tubes; no risk of breakage.
9. Glass chimnies guaranteed perfectly fire-proof.
10. The only form of head lamp not objected to by the police regulations.

THE "POLKEY"

Patent Paraffin Motor Head Lights, 527 Candle Power, Specially made for India.

No. 1 SERIES.

Nickel plated on brass with side fittings ...	Each	£ 8 0
Brass polished ...	,,	,, 7 0
Double Fork brackets for shutting, on each ...	,,	0 15

No. 2 SERIES.

Nickel plated on brass, each		£ 7 0
Brass polished ...	,,	,, 6 0
Double Fork brackets for shutting, on each ...	,,	0 15

THE "POLKEY"

Side Lights for Motor Cars. Good light givers, burning paraffin and suitable for any size cars.

No. 1 SERIES.—Carrying chimnies.—

Nickel Plated, per pair ...		£ 4 16
Brass Polished ,, ...		,, 4 0

No. 2 SERIES.—No chimnies—

Nickel Plated, per pair ...		£ 4 10
Brass Polished ,, ...		,, 3 10

Above Lamps may be had at English Prices, less 10 per cent. for Cash. Calculation.—12 Ans. to the shilling or Rs. 15 as the Pound Sterling.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA:

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Rs. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B. P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As. 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA,
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 15,250,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	HONGKONG	RANGOON
BANGKOK	KOBE	SAIGON
BATAVIA	LONDON	SAN FRANCISCO
BOMBAY	LYONS	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MALACCA.	SINGAPORE
CANTON	MANILA	SOURABAYA
COLOMBO	NAGASAKI	TIENTSIN
POOCHOW	NEW YORK	YOKOHAMA
HAMBURG	PEKING	YLOILO
HANKOW	PENANG	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every discription of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£	1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£	800,000
RESERVE FUND	£	750,000

HEAD OFFICE:

17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

AGENCY, BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cawnpore	Newera-Ellya,
Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Aden (Camp.)
Madras,	Chittagong,	Aden, (Steamer Point)
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar,
Lahore	Mandalay,	Mombasa,
Amritsar,	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Delhi,	Kandy,	Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. J. BLACK,
BOMBAY. Aq. Manager.

CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world

BANKS.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs.	1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	,,	50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	,,	1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)

SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart., (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)

SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.

RATANJEE JAMSETJEE TATA, Esq.

GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay).

LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq., (Bhownuggar.)

KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq., (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., Bombay.)

RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)

The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C. I. E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) ... Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) ... Rs. 27,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Massoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Gundala

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

Mongini Brothers.

CONFECTIONERS & CATERERS.

Large and Small Parties catered for on contract inclusive Estimates given on Application.

Up-Country orders promptly attended to.

Wedding Cakes,

Sent carefully packed to any part of India.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

Telegrams "MONGIBROS," Bombay. Telephone No. 325.
ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

THE ITALIAN STORES,
C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,
105, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WINES, OILMANSTORES AND PROVISIONS,
FRESH SUPPLIES MONTHLY.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA FOR—

ANTIMALARIE RANA. The incomparable specific against Malarial Fevers prepared by the Chemist FRANCESCO RANA of Bari (Italy), and can be had from EDULJI BROS. and M. T. MADON and Co., Chemists, Arthur C. Market, Bombay.

High Class best **PORTUGAL WINES** from the well established House of Messrs. SANTOS AMARAL & Co., can be had from us at usual rates retail and in cases.

NEEDLESS EXTRAVAGANCE.

WHY should you throw away the rupees? Save your money, but drink good WHISKY. BUY HUNTLY BLEND at Rs. 2 per bottle. You will find it better than many brands for which you now pay Rs. 2-8.

MILLARS' WESTRALIAN JARRAH WOOD

For Sleepers, Beams, Wharves, Bridges, Railway Carriages and Wagons, Mining and General Engineering purposes, Buildings

Full particulars and prices on application to

MILLARS' KARRI AND JARRAH CO. (1902) LD.,
YORK BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.
Telegraphic Address:—"Jarrah Bombay." Telephone No, 838
Depots at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Kolar and Karachi.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
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Largest Importers of and Dealers in:—

Kerosine and Lubricating Oils.
Pratt's Motor Spirit.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine.
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

Kerosine Oil Brands:—

Snowflake 150° in cases.
Chester 125° ,, ,,
Monkey 125° ,, ,,
Elephant in tins and bulk.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p. m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per P. & O. S. N. Company's s. s. "DELTA," from JAPAN, CHINA, STRAITS, and COLOMBO and LONDON and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the vessel's arrival, and requested to take immediate delivery of their goods landed at No. 10 Shed, Victoria Dock.

Mr. Whittell, Lloyd's Surveyor, will attend every morning to survey damaged packages. All claims in this respect must be preferred to the undersigned within 7 days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys will be held on bag cargo packed in single gunnies only, or on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

W. C. SYMES,
SUPERINTENDENT,
P. & O. S. N. Coy.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned on FRIDAY, upto 12 noon of the 21st January, 1910, for—

(1) Constructing 1 set of Indian Infantry Lines in Poona, including Public Military Buildings (to be called "The Kitchner Lines"), on the piece of ground bounded by the Sholapur Road on the North, the Prince of Wales Drive on the East, and Wanowari Road on the South.

Approximate cost Rs. 216,185.

(2) Constructing 1 set of Indian Infantry Lines in Poona, (to be called "The North Indian Infantry Lines"), on the site now occupied by the North Native Infantry Lines and part of the Centre Native Infantry Lines.

Approximate cost Rs. 182,515.

(3) Constructing 1 set of Indian Infantry Lines in Poona, (to be called "The South Indian Infantry Lines) on the site now occupied by the South Native Infantry Lines, and part of the Centre Native Infantry Lines.

Approximate cost Rs. 182,515.

2. For full particulars apply in person to the A. C. R. E., Poona.

C. E. BADDELEY, Colonel,
Asst. Commanding Royal Engineer, Poona.

FOR SALE.

P. & O. COMPANY'S POWERFUL TUG "TIMSAH," built and engined by Messrs. Day & Summers. Boilers renewed. Engines are Compound I. H. P. 500, Boiler Pressure 75lbs. Length 110 feet, Breadth 23 feet, Moulded depth 14 feet 9 inches. Mean draft 10 feet 6 inches. Built of Iron. Engines and Boilers are in good working order. For further particulars and inspection apply to the DOCK-MASTER, Mazagon Dockyard.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.
Bombay, 8th January, 1910.

OFFERS are invited for the PURCHASE during the official year 1910-11 of UNSORTED WOOLLEN and COTTON SWEEPINGS from the Army Clothing Factory, Alipore.

Quotations (price per lb. ex. godown) will be received up to the 24th February, 1910.

The successful offerer will have to execute a formal contract and lodge a security deposit of Rs. 500.

MOTORISTS.

ARE YOU WORRIED

With exorbitant prices for
ACCESSORIES AND SPARES,
Coupled with indifferent
treatment ?
IF SO, TRY
M. BUTLER & CO.
And you will find that they are not
addicted to
FANCY PRICES,
And will give you prompt attention.

Call or write for anything you
require to
M. BUTLER & CO.,
NEAR APOLLO HOTEL.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

GUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and second-hand English-built CARRIAGES FOR SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES, let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, for Sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES [illegible]

AQUILA TONIC.

(Bases : Phosphates and Vegetable Albumen.) Refreshes the tired Brain ; vitalizes the systems ; restores lost Memory, and Health shattered through overexertion or through "excesses."

MASTER BUILDER

of impaired Tissues and dedish Nerves. A marvellous BRAIN FOOD.

Per Bottle, Rs. 8.

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BOMBAY.

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NOVELTY THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager.....SYDNEY T. PEASE.

LAST 3 NIGHTS ! LAST 3 NIGHTS ! !

SYDNEY T. PEASE
PRESENTS
THE ENGLISH COMEDY CO.

TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT ! !

BERNARD SHAW'S MILITARY SALUTE.

ARMS AND THE MAN.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 14TH,
THE FAMOUS MELO-DRAMA,
EAST LYNNE.
SATURDAY, JANUARY 15TH,
FAREWELL PERFORMANCE
THE WORLD'S RECORD COMEDY,
CHARLEY'S AUNT.
SPECIAL SOUVENIR NIGHT.
PRICES AS USUAL.
Plan at SOUNDY'S.

THE
EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT,

TOBACCO GROWING IN THE MALAY ARCHIPELAGO.

An instructive and entertaining series of Pictures shewing the various stages, from the leaf to the finished cigar.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

Band in attendance.

SKATING RINK.

DAILY SESSIONS AS USUAL.
Morning Practice, 8 to 9.
Afternoon General skating, 6 to 8.
Night Session, 9-30 to 11-30.
A Grand FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL THURSDAY, JANUARY 20TH.
Valuable prizes will be presented.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital..... Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital ..... „ 17,55,000
Reserve Fund ..... „ 1,80,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,
HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES :—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 be maintained.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows :—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Standard Buildings, Bombay, Sept. 1908.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
MOTILAL'S MANSIONS, Hummum St., BOMBAY.

BRANCHES :
MUMBADEVI,
AHMEDABAD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 1,00,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS will be opened from the 1st of September, 1909, and interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK. Interest allowed 4 per cent. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amount for 12 months are received at 5 per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents, the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

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Managing Director.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,
Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING
AND
PAINTING MATERIALS
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid,

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING ? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

WHERE TO STORE YOUR THINGS ? With LUARD BARRINGTON and Co., the reliable European Agency for domestic wants, 109, Hornby Road, Bombay.

2 CYL. CLEMENT BAYARD CAR. Owner going home. Must SELL immediately. Seats 4 double ignition Hood. Stepney, Lamps, Tools, etc. Perfect order. Grand hill-climber for hard district or touring work. Looks like new. Offers. Dr. WILLIAMSON, Poona.

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RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents, Splendid Bars, Brand-new Billard Tables, Dinner, Rs. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0; Breakfast, As. 12. Dianer served till late hours.

MATHERAN.—A comfortable small cottage To Let. Complete with good furniture, etc. and situated near the Railway Station and public offices. Apply to Box No. 102, care of this Office.

IF you want a reliable and cheap SECOND-HAND MOTOR CAR which is in perfect working order, apply to No. 1006, care of this Paper.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

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LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases, By W. E. H. Re. 1. Apply Box No. 404. care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee," A Collection of Decisions, etc. on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh Rs. 6. Apply Box No. 405, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James' Douglas, Rs. 5, Apply Box No. 408, c/o. Bombay Gazette" Office

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 2 Green Street, Fort.

DO YOU WANT A FLAT, BUNGALOW OR OFFICE ? We can suit you at once. Ours is a reliable European Agency.—LUARD BARRINGTON and Co., 109, Hornby Road, Bombay.

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OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices :—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy ; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy ; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year ; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

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HUGHES TOWN ROAD,
(Near the Station),
SECUNDERABAD.

THIS INSTITUTION receives the Aged and Infirm Poor of both sexes, irrespective of Class, Caste, or Creed.

The Sisters Feed, Nurse, and Clothe their Poor and attend to all their wants.

☞ The Home is supported entirely by Voluntary Contributions.

THE BEST "APENTA" NATURAL APERIENT WATER
FILLED AT THE SPRINGS, BUDA-PEST, HUNGARY.

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By W. E. H. Re. 1.

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc. on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.

Apply The BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

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Beg to inform the Public that they have the following SECOND-HAND CARS FOR SALE :—

	Rs.
DARRACQ.—12 H.P., 5 seats	3,000
De DION.—6 H.P., 3 seats...	1,000
Do. —8 H.P., 4 seats	2,600
WOLSELEY.—8 H.P., 4 seats	1,700
Do. —12-14 H.P., 7 seats...	For offers.
ORLEANS.—15 H.P., 5 seats	3,400
HORBICK.—12-16 H.P., 4 seats	3,500
PANHARD.—15 H.P., 5 seats	3,400
BIANCHI.—25-30 H.P., 5 seats	5,000
De. DION.—9 H.P., 4 seats...	2,100
REO—18 H.P., 5 seats	For offers.
BEAUFORT—8 H.P., 3 seats	2,100

All above Cars complete with hood, lamps, etc.

WANTED Two Small Run-about Cars.

They will also undertake REPAIRS to any type of Cars, and have fitted up a workshop with the best modern Machinery for that purpose.

Training of men as chaffeurs a speciality.

CARS BOUGHT AND SOLD.

THE GENERAL ENGINEERING CO.,
1 BRITISH HOTEL LANE, APOLLO STREET
(Opposite Lipton's).

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS
BRITISH & CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE.

5,000 TONS { STEEL BEAMS, STEEL ANGLES, STEEL TEES, CAST-IRON PIPES

KEPT IN STOCK IN BOMBAY.

Prices quoted on receipt of specification for Delivery at any Railway Station or Sea Port in India.

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King's Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

THE NEW "REVLUC PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.
They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21 MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT TO COLLECTORS OF OLD CHINESE PORCELAIN AND CHINESE WORKS OF ART.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 13th January and TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 14th January, 1910, sell by Public Auction, opposite Bombay Club, and next to H. Bernard and Co., Esplanade Road, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), a collection of Old Chinese Kang-He, Keen-Lung, Kia-Ching, Chingwha and other porcelain pieces, consisting of blue and white vases, plates, celadon vases and bottles, powdered blue vases, jars, sang-le-Boeuf bowls, black enamelled and decorated vases, bottles and bowls, white glazed vases, costly jade bangles, bowls, flower-holders, wine cups, buckles, jade and crystal seal centres, engraved and pierced jade pieces and figures, valuable Jasper bowls, flower holders, old porcelain snuff bottles, painted and carved in relief, crystal and ruby glass snuff bottles, embroidered cushion covers, mantel-pieces, cut figures of birds and similar works of art.

The above collection, besides containing valuable jade articles, includes some rare old crystal jade and porcelain snuff bottles.

Goods will be on view three days previous to sale.

Catalogues will be obtained from the undersigned.

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Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will, TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 14th day of January, 1910, sell by Public Auction, at 2-30 p m. (S.T.), at the premises, next door to Mr. A. Barnard, opposite the Bombay Club, Hornby Road, a collection of Japanese goods consisting of oxydised silver ware and cloth brushes, dressing cases, cigar cases, photo frames, carved ivory figures, velvet cut needle work and embroidered pictures, large fourfold lacquered and inlaid screens, gold decorated jars 36 in. high, flower pots and pedestals, wooden carved stands, Sultana vases, table cabinet and similar other useful and decorated articles, including one old Chinese bronze inlaid vase.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 13th January, 1910.

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TAN AND BLACK BOOTS AND SHOES
SPECIALLY MADE FOR THE
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THE TRADE ONLY SUPPLIED.
WEARERS SHOULD ASK FOR OUR MAKE
SUPERIOR TO ALL.
PLEASE WRITE FOR PRICE LIST AND TERMS.
HINDE & MANN
WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS
OLNEY (NR. NORTHAMPTON) ENGLAND.

REMOVE ALL BLOOD IMPURITIES.
BUILD-UP YOUR HEALTH with
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
SARSAPARILLA
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—Lancet.
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.
RESTORES THE WEAK,
REVIVES THE DEPRESSED
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA HAS A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.

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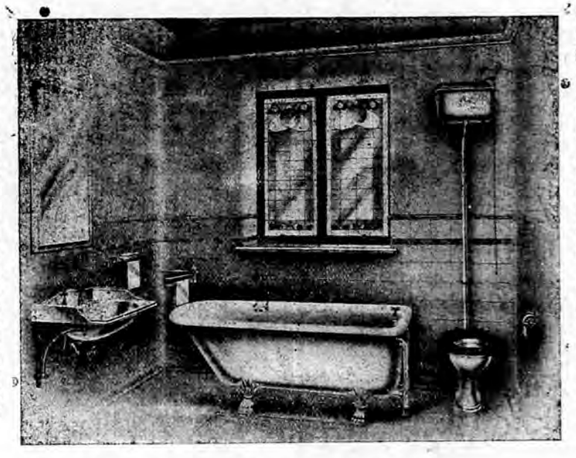
SOLE AGENTS FOR SHANKS & CO.



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EMPIRE OF INDIA
Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office : BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 60,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE Empire of India Life Office WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS

are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.

Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from

E. F. ALLUM, *General Manager.*

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Apollo Street,
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ESTABLISHED 1872.
By Appointment to H. E. The GOVERNOR.
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Breakfast,
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Dinner
Dinner-a la-Carte.
Select Bill of Fare.
Best Wines and Spirits.

STEAM BAKERY,
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BREAD BAKED TWICE A DAY.

Kiln-dried Flour,
The Best Household Flour in 7 lb. tins.
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Prices on Application.

STANDING REPUTATION
OVER 37 YEARS.
TRIAL ORDERS SOLICITED.

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Total Funds Exceed £18,222,000
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The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

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Double Endowment Assurance in India at English Rates. Full particulars on application.

For latest PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to
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NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
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THE DEMAND FOR "STANDARD" POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR, since 1865, the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 Sums Assured PER ANNUM, a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

CLAIMS PAID £26,800,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £12,250,000
ANNUAL REVENUE .....£ 1,500,000

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DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS.—At Home Rates giving a Bonus of 100 per cent. on survival.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—Payable at any age from 14 to 21 with return of all premiums in event of death.

For full information apply to
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BINNY & Co., Ld.,
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THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 3,50,00,000

INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.

For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
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REDUCED RATES.
GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

RESULTS FOR 1908.

New Policies issued (net) ...5,830 for	£.	1,819,377
New Premiums (1908) ...	„	81,349
Annual Income ...	„	1,406,762
Assets ...	„	10,038,723

CALL FOR 1908 PROSPECTUS.

WORLD WIDE POLICIES.
Indian Lives at European Rates.
Assurances with or without Medical Examination.
Old Age Pensions, Children's Endowments, &c., &c.
Apply—
CROFT MODY & Co.,
CHIEF AGENTS FOR India, Burma and Ceylon,
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BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.
BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.
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CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.
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GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.
Correspondence Invited.
CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.
WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
66 FENCHURCH STREET LONDON, E.C.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

This is the age of research and experiment, when all nature, so to speak, is ransacked by the scientific for the comfort and happiness of man. Science has indeed made giant strides during the past century, and among the—by no means least important—discoveries in medicine comes that of

THERAPION.

Unquestionably the most reliable Patent Medicine ever introduced, it has been used in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, Maisonneuve, the well-known Charcot, nac, and indeed by all who are regarded as authorities in such matters, including the celebrated Lallemand and Roux, by whom it was some time since uniformly adopted, and that it is worthy the attention of those who require such a remedy there is no doubt. From the time of Aristotle downwards, a potent agent in the removal of these diseases has (like the famed philosopher's stone) been the object of search of some hopeful, generous minds; and far beyond the secret power—if such could ever have been discovered—of transmuting the baser metals into gold is surely the discovery of a remedy so potent as to replenish the failing energies of the confirmed roue in the one case, and in the other so effectually, speedily and safely to expel from the system without the aid, or even the knowledge of, a second party, the poisons of acquired or inherited disease in all their protean forms as to leave no taint or trace behind. Such is

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
THERAPION

which may certainly rank with, if not take precedence of, many of the discoveries of our day, about which no little ostentation and noise have been made, and the ever-increasing demand for this medicine wherever introduced appears to prove that it is destined to cast into oblivion all these questionable remedies that were formerly the sole reliance of medical men. Obtainable from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Road, Hampstead, London, and principal Chemists.

Therapion is now also obtainable in DRAGÉES (TASTELESS) FORM.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

REPAIRS OF Rs. 1-8 within 25 years, take this opportunity to tell you that Singer Sewing Machine, which purchased 25 years ago, has required only Rs. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong of all parts, I. B. Gardener 18, Forbes Street, Bombay.

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DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, January 11.

Consols 2 1/2 per cent. ... ... 82 3/4—1/16
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs ...25/18 1/2+0-1/2
Rentes 3 per cent. ... ... 99 unchgd
Berlin Cheques on London. ... 20-45 unchgd
Bar Silver Spot.... ... ... 24 3/16 unchgd
Do. 2 months hence. ... ... 24 3/16 unchgd
Closing Tone of Silver—Steady at the advanced.
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent. ... 62 13/16 unchgd
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate). 1-3-15 1/2unchgd
Discount Bank of England Rate 4 per cent. since 6th January.
3 1/2 per cent. Indian Stock (Sterling Loan) ... ... 86 5/8+1/8
Discount Bank Bills 3 months' sight... 3/8 unchgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight 3 1/4 unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills 3 months... 3 3/4 unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills 6 months... 3 7/8 unchgd
Bar Gold (per oz.) ... ... 77-9 unchgd
Interest day to-day loans ... ... 2 1/8—1/8
Do. of day market loans ... 2 1/2 unchgd

MANCHESTER, January 12.

COTTON.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ...	10,000
Do Day's Sales on Spot and for Exp	.....
Do. Day's Sales of East Indian ...	100
Do. do. called	6,000
Do. Day's Imports...	13,000
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot ...	Dull
Do. of Liverpool Cotton Futures ...	Steady
Do. of Liverpool Cotton East Indian...	Quiet, Steady
Tone of Manchester Market.... ...	Steady
Mid-Americans	7-98—3s
Egyptian F. G. F.	...13 1/2 —1/8

	J.-F.	F.-M.	M.-A.	A.-M.	M.-J.
Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands	7-93 —11	7 92 —11	7-94 —11	7-95 —11	7-97 —11

G. O. C.	J.-J.	J.-A.	A.-S.	S.-O.
Liverpool arrivals.	7-97 —11	7-98 —11	7-10 —10	7-26 — 5

LINSEED.

LONDON, January 11.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) 57 months, Jan.-Feb.
" " Ports, Hamburg
" " Buyers, sellers, &c., Done.

COTTON.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

LONDON, January 11.

Good Broach	7 6-32
F G Broach	7 11-32
Fine Broach	7 16-32

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, January 11.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ...	45,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain ...	32,000
Do. Exports to Continent... ...	3,000
Futures at New York ..... Mar. 15-30+19	Advanced on favourable cables and on bull support and short covering.
Do. at New York ..... May 15-50+16	
Spot Cotton at New York ...	15-30—15
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9 3/4 unchgd.
Demand Bills	4-86 3/4 unchgd
Silver Commercial Bars ...	52 1/2 unchgd
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ...	15 1/2 unchgd
Tone of Spot Cotton	Steady.
Futures at New Orleans ...	Mar. 15-48+49
Do. at New Orleans ...	May 15-73+49

WHEAT.

LONDON, January 11.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe, 62 lbs	39 1-2
Months—Jan.-Feb.	
Buyers, etc.—Sellers.	
Tone—Easier.	

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian	40 7-8
Months—Dec.-Jan.	
Buyers, etc.—Sellers.	
Tone—Easier.	
Linseed—Bombay, per 416 lbs. ex-ship...	63 3-4
Do. Months—April-May.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.	
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Done and Sellers.	
Tone—Easier.	
Rapeseed—Yellow Gujarat	47 3-4
Do. Months—April-May.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.	
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.	
Tone—Quiet.	
Wheat Choice White Karachi per 492lbs. C.I.F.	42 1/4
Do. Months—Jan.	
Do. Name of Ports—London.	
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Value.	
Tone—Easier.	
Rapeseed—Brown Cawnpore	43 3/4
Do. Months—Dec.-Jan.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.	
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.	
Tone—Quiet.	

RUBBER.

Para Rubber ... ... 7-3 1-4 Value.

ARRIVALS.

F. S. Ceampu—Siam.

METAL.

Copper Braziers ... ... £ 71 1-2
Yellow Metal ... ... d 6 1-4

SUGAR.

Sugar—16-3 May August—Sellers.
Tone—Firm.

BOMBAY, JANUARY 12.

EXCHANGE.

The opening tone of the market was quiet for T.T. at 1s. 4 1-16d., Demand 1s. 4 1-32d. and 3 months' sight Credit at 1s. 4 5-16.

One Bank was eager to buy at 1s. 4 9-32d. for 3 months' sight Credits, but very little was done. There was very little enquiry for remittances. To-day being the Council Bills day, the Books closed early.

We quote:—

T. T. on London	1s. 4 1/16d.
Demand Do.	1s. 4 2/32d.
3 m/s. credit ...1s. 4 9-32d. to 1s. 4 5/16d.	
Demand Francs	163 1/4
3 m/s. Credits	170 2/4
Demand Marks	136 3/4
3 m/s. Credits	139
30 d/s. Hongkong	131 1/4
" Shanghai	175 1/2
" Japan	149 3/4

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Government Paper Market is steady, and the rate has improved to 93-14 both for ready and settlement.

BULLION.

Bar Silver in London remained unchanged at 24 3-16 both for ready and forward and New York is also unchanged at 52 1-2.

Gold market here remains dull. If up-country demand arises prices may advance.

In silver no material change to report.

We quote:—

GOLD.

	Rs.	a.	p.
97 touch Sakirsett...	23	9	9
97 touch Chintoo	23	4	0
National Bank	24	0	9
Chartered Bank	24	0	0
Sovereigns Shield	15	1	9
Do Dragon	15	0	0
Australian	24	0	6
Mint' Slabs	24	0	0

SILVER.

	Rs.	a.	p.
17 1/2 Penny	63	8	0
17 Penny ready	63	7	0
First Settlement	63	14	0
Second "	64	3	0

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

The Market was closed on account of the death of a leading dealer.

Summary of Daily Arrivals of Wheat and Seeds by rail and sea during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. on Tuesday, 11th January:—

Wheat	6,206 cwts
Linseed	703 "
Rape, Rai and Mustardseed ...	1,351 "
Gingelly seed	36,373 "
Poppyseed	310 "
Groundnuts	5,893 "
Castorseed	2,741 "
Rice	2,388 "
Myrabollams	4,583 "
Cottonseed	28,128 "
Mowrasseed	310 "
Gram	3,756 "
Jowar	1,311 "
Maize	3,012 "

LOCAL YARN.

On account of the uncertain position of the Cotton Market, the Yarn Market was rather quiet and there is nothing to report.

Weekly Sales of Shanghai 2,500, and unsold stock about 48,000, exchange 178.

SPINNINGS.

There was no business done in Petits to-day.

BANKS.

Bombay	1,467 1/2 X. D.
India	67 1/2 C. D.
Indian Specie	55 C. D.
Bank of Burma...	115 C. D.

MILLS.

Colaba Land	1,025
Currimbhoy	985
Crescent...	87 1/2
Davida	377 1/2
Jamshed...	162 1/2
Kohinoor	690
New Great Eastern	175
Nagpore	1,595
Standard	1,100
Swadeshi	1,125

PRESSES.

New Berar ... ... — 560 C. D.

MISCELLANEOUS.

B. E. S, and T. Co's. Ord ...	151 1-2
Bombay E. S. T. C Pref. ...	91
Bombay Steam Navigation (Ord)	311 1/4
Colaba Land & Mill	1,070

RAILWAYS.

Tapti-Valley 440

COTTON.

Liverpool was down by 24 points at 7·98 and New York by 15. The market here, which in the morning was Rs. 310 for good Broach, closed at Rs. 305 and fine Broach, which was Rs. 335, dropped to Rs. 333. Bengals dropped by Re. 1 and other classes were maintained. Both mills and exporters are making heavy purchases taking advantage of this and all. The opener is 2 points down. A fair business has been done to-day.

We learn of the following purchases made to-day:—

Bales.			Rs.
300	Ballapore	...R D Master ...	286
500	Khadeish	... do ...	263
400	Senawad	...David Sassoon & Co Ltd ...	285
200	Bengal	...Gaddum & Co ...	271
500	do	...Volkart Bros ...	257/260
200	Khandeish	... do ...	267
300	Warora	... Gill & Co ...	308
200	Shirpore	...Assur Virjee ...	270
300	Senawad	...Queen Mills ...	280
200	Shirpore	... do ...	268
200	Malkapore	... do ...	280
100	Khangaum	...Phœnix Mills ...	285
100	Neemuch	... do ...	293
100	Latoor	...Morarji Mills ...	315
200	Ballapore	...Bombay Co. Ltd. ...	288
100	Khangaum	,, Japan Cotton Trading Co. ...	284
300	Bengal	...Madhavji Mills ...	255
100	Khandesh	...W. Wolfe and Sons ...	265
200	Bengal	...Khatao Mills ...	255
100	Warora	...M. Bussan Kaisha ...	304

We quote:—

	Ja...	Steady. Rs.
Bengal Fine ...		268
" F. Good ...		258
Khandesh Fine ...		272
" F. Good ...		266
Amraoti Fine ...		285
Akola Khangaum Fine ...		286
Dhamangaon Poolgaon Fine ...		294
Yeotmal Fine ...		299
Nagpore Fine ...		305
Wardha Hinganghat Fine ...		307
Methia Fine ...		273
Broach Fine ...		333 Mar.
" Gin Good ...		305 "
Sawginned " ...		312 May
Westernsginned machine ...		302 "
Coompta " ...		326 "

Daily arrivals of Cotton by rail and sea during 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. on Tuesday, 11th Jan:—

Khandesh	3,309 Bales.
Central India	2,750 "
Barsi and Nagur	6,969 "
Berar	5,014 "
Central Provinces	2,597 "
Oomras	20,629 "
Dholera	1,693 "
Bengals (N. W. P.)	194 "
Coompta and Dharwar ...	2,341 "
Bengals (Rajputana)	447 "
Sind	150 "
Westerns	168 "
Persian	15 "
Total	25,038 Bales.

LIVERPOOL, January 12.

Opening Tone and Prices.

Opening Tone	Quiet but steady.
Estimated Sales	10,000
Total Imports	50,000

Future Delivery Prices:—

Jan.—Feb.	7-88—2
Feb.—Mar.	7-90—2
Mar.—Apl.	7-91—3
Apl.—May.	7-92—3
May—June	7-95—2
June—July	7-94—3
July—Aug.	7-94—2
Aug.—Sept.	7-68—2
Sept.—Oct.	7-24—2

FREIGHT.

Ports.	This month.	Next month.
Antwerp	15 0	15 6
Dunkirk	15 0	15 6
Havre	15 0	15 0
Hull	15 0	15 0
Liverpool	15 0	15 6
Marseilles	15 0	15 6
Genoa	15 0	15 6
London... ...	15 0	15 0
Hamburg	15 0	15 0
Trieste	17 6	17 0
Venice	17 6	17 0
Open Ports ...	...Feb. to May ...	15 6

Rates are unchanged. Market is as usual.

METALS.

Market:—Home market in Y. Metal have jumped by £1-2-6 at £59-2-6. Rex is taken up by a firm till April and we learn that 300 bundles for April are sold at £57-5. Copper also has advanced by £1 at £72 and dealers are offering £71-5 but no business results. There is to be a meeting to night of the local dealers to consider the question of forming a ring, but we think it will not be formed.

We quote:—

		lbs.	
Copper Braziers 4×4		21	
		28	
		35	
		42	
		56	Rs. 57 0
		63	
		70	
		77	
		84	
Yellow Metal Sheets		21	
		28	
		35	
		42	Rs. 46 14
		49	
		56	
Tin Ingots.			,, 41 12
Spelter	S M ...		
	M M ...		,, 19 8
	J ...		
	G ...		
Georgahutte			,, 22 8
Copper Ingots K S			,, 51
Copper Sheetings ...	lbs. 8, 10, 12, 14		,, 62
Yellow Metal Sheetings	lbs. 14, 16		
	10, 12		,, 48

IMPORTS OF TREASURE,

Tuesday, January 11.

GOLD.

No. of Packages.	Bullions. Rs.	Sovs and Half Sovs. Rs.	Other coin. Rs.
3 Bundles ...	...	105	...

SILVER.

No. of Packages	Bullions. Rs.	Govt. of India Rs.	Other coin. Rs.
3 Bundles ...	...	4,895	...
4 do ...	...	8,400	...
6 do ...	...	11,912	...
1 Package ...	33	...	...

Imposters.	Vessels.	From.
C. Vadilal	Bulimba	Muscat
M. Mahomed	do	Linga
Sundry Importers ...	do	Howeit
P. Roychand & Sons ...	Salsette	London

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY by rail on 10th Jan. 1910.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway ...	89	1,07,383
B. B. & C. I. Railway...	84	97,325

THE INDIAN SPECIE BANK.

THE directors' report to be presented at the meeting of shareholders on the 28th instant is as follows:—The directors have now the pleasure to submit the Sixth Statement of Assets and Liabilities and of the Profit and Loss Account of the Bank for the year ending 31st December 1909. The Auditors' Certificate is also annexed:—

It will be seen from the Statement that the net profit for the year including the sum of Rs. 3,42,545-3-7 brought forward from last year's account amounts to ... ... Rs. 9,56,357 0 0

An ad-interim Dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum was paid for the half-year ended 30th June 1909, which absorbed Rs. 2,25,000 0 0

The Directors now recommend—

To pay a Final Dividend for the half-year ending 31st December 1909 at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, free of Income Tax, which will absorb ... ... Rs. 2,25,000 0 0

To place to Reserve Fund (which will now stand at Rs. 5 lacs) ... Rs. 2,00,000 0 0

To carry forward to next year's account ... ... Rs. 3,03,357 9 3

Total Rs. 9,56,357 9 3

You will consider the profits of the year satisfactory in view of the general trade depression and consequent low rates of interest during the greater portion of the past year.

Temporary Branches have been opened at Jalgaon, Yeotmal and Kolhapur.

Mr. Lakhmidas Morarjee has resigned his post as a director.

Messrs. Laloobhoy Dharamshand and Purshotam Visram Mowjee retire from the Board by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JAN. 12.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Scindia s—1 bale cotton, Glazebrook and Co; 81 cwts rubber, C Macdonald and Co; 8,000 cwts cottonseed, Sanday and Co; 9 bales hemp, P Bhimji; 76 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co; 700 cwts maize, Ralli Bros.

Gibralter s—2 bales cotton, Diwadker and Co.

Carthasion s—450 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR LONDON.

India s—10 bales skins, H M Suleman; 2 bales carpets, G P Stevarids and Co; 7,937 cwts cottonseed, A Khimji; 26 3-4 cwts dragons blood, A H Mawji and Co; 5 bales skins, A H Mahomed and Co; 4 bales skins R Molcobhai; 14 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Othello s—3,004 cwts myrabollams, E Oomersey.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Scindia s—4 bales hemp, P Bhimji; 800 cwts gram, Ralli Bros.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Scindia s—274 casks skins, Latham and Co; 50 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons.

FOR HULL.

Rinaldo s—8,000 cwts cottonseed, L Drefuse and Co.

FOR BOSTON.

Scindia s—100 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons.

FOR CHRISTIANIA.

Othello s—55 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR GOTTENBURG.

Othello s—400 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Scindia s—50 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Carthasion s—295 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co; 165 bales cotton, M Bhimji: 220 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 4,000 cwts bone meal, R Kaderbhoy; 110 bales cotton, B Shamji and Co; 110 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co; 2,000 cwts nigerseed, L Drefuse and Co.

Clodmoore s—2,059 cwts teelseed. 3,198 cwts groundnuts and 2,000 cwts casterseed, Ralli Bros; 330 bales cotton, Diwadker and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Queenmoor s—900 cwts wheat, G Rawji; 440 bales cotton. Glazbrook and Co; 2,001 cwts teelseed, J Fachiri; 267 cwts tin clippings. Towner and Co; 220 bales cotton, Bamji and Co; 110 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons.

Chupra s—775 bales cotton A Moritz and Co; 500 tons manganese ore Shaw Wallace and Co; 4,000 cwts bone meal R Kaderbhoy.

FOR HAMBURG.

Ranenfels s—110 bales cotton A Moritz and Co; 1 bales cotton P Visram and Co; 1,477 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 2,000 cwts myrabollams W Beohar; 295 bales coton-fly W Wolf and Sons.

FOR GENOA.

D Balduino s—110 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 200 bales cotton Diwadker and Co; 10 bales cotton and 3,060 cwts teelseed Ralli Bros.

FOR NAPLES.

D Balduino s—10 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR ANCONA.

D Balduino s—35 bales hemp E Oomersey.

FOR VENICE.

Bohemia s—200 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR HONKONG.

Assaye s—500 bales cotton Volkart Bros; 185 cwts sharkfins K. N. Mianee and Co; 120 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 1 chest opium B. and P. S. N. Co; 355 bales twist Framji Sons and Co; 25 bales twist E. D. Sassoon and Co; 5 1-2 cwts Cambay stones R. Girdharlal and Co; 100 cwts sharkfins E. Moledina.

Bingo Maru s—400 bales twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co; 300 bales twist David Sassoon and Co.

Ischia s—45 cwts wheat flour A. K. M. Hasan.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Assaye s—100 bales cotton W Wolf and Sons; 700 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 250 bales cotton, D D Currance and Co; 2,000 bales twist and 80 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 72 bales twist, and 70 bales grey cotton cloth E D Sassoon and Co.

Bingo Maru s—350 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 700 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Bingo Maru s—49 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 300 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

Iran s—400 bales cotton, B Shamji and Co; 36 bales cotton G Dossa and Co.

Ischia s—300 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co; 300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 100 bales cotton, M M Essabhoy.

FOR MOJI.

Bingo Maru s—500 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Ichia s—200 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla and Co; 1 bale cotton Glazebrook and Co.

Bingo Maru s—200 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla and Co.

Iran s—300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Iran s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S.S. Jerseymoor 21,509 tons Captain A W Stonehouse sailed for Antwerp on 24th day of December with 2,520 bales cotton and the following cargo:—

FOR ANTWERP.

30 bags gum M M and Co; 5,998 bags teelseed, 3,998 bags rapeseed, 1,334 bags poppyseed and 1,400 bags castorseed E D Sassoon and Co; 1,334 bags teelseed R P Nanavati; 2,462 bags rapeseed and 7,337 bags teelseed L Drefuse and Co; 8,667 bags teelseed, 3,690 bags rapeseed and 495 bales cotton Volkart Bros; 4,950 bags teelseed J Facheri; 1,304 bags teelseed Killick Nixon and Co; 5,334 bags teelseed A Blascheck and Co; 1,000 bags myrabollams W Bechar; 2,000 bags bone meal E C Nanji; 975 bags rapeseed David Sassoon and Co; 44 bales hemp E Oomersey; 55 bales coton P Vishram and Co; 440 bales cotton Bamji and Co; 220 bales cotton Prier de Saone and Co; 970 bales cotton The Bombay and Co; 62 bales cotton, 534 bales cotton fly and 138 bales sawri cotton W Wolf and Sons; 110 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co; 425 bales cottonfly K Visbram and Co; 100 bales cotton-waste N Damji; 50 bales cotton-fly N Damji; 800 bales cotton-waste C Peraj and Co; 110 bales cotton-fly W L Patinge and Co; 242 cwts buffalo horns E Mahomed.

FOR ROTTERDAM.

1,500 tons manganese ore R A Willis.

S S Begun 2,942 tons Captain A McNicoll, sailed for China on 24th day of December with 25,900 bales cotton, and the following cargo:—

FOR KOBE.

2,521 bales cotton, M B Kaisha; 1,897 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading and Co; 1,200 bales cotton, Vatcha Ghandhi and Sons; 450 bales cotton, D D Currance and Co; 750 bales cotton, C Ebrahim and Co; 200 bales cotton, H M Madraswalla and Co; 1,269 bales cotton, R D Master and Co; 400 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 500 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co; 1,400 bales cotton, H Gooculdas and Co; 200 bales cotton, B Shamji and Co; 500 bales cotton, Glazbrook and Co; 500 bales cotton, M M Essabhoy; 700 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co; 1,900 bales cotton, S J David and Co; 900 bales cotton, A W Campbell and Co; 200 bales cotton, B Jairaj and Co; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 1,320 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

200 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading and Co; 100 bales cotton, H M Madraswalla and Co; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 200 bales cotton. Ewart Latham and Co; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR MOJI.

1,660 bales cotton, M B Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, R D Master and Co; 100 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co; 100 bales cotton, H Gooculdas and Co; 987 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR OSAKA.

1,925 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading and Co; 300 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 165 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla and Co; 200 bales cotton, Vatcha Ghandhi and Sons; 300 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co; 46 bales cotton, R D Master and Co; 250 bales cotton, D D Currance and Co; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 750 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

S S Vorwaerts 3,727 tons Captain B Bednarz, sailed for China on 25th day of December with 1,958 bales twist, 10,596 bales cotton and the following cargo:—

FOR SHANGHAI.

100 bales cotton, M B Kaisha; 670 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 87 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 950 balest twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

621 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 300 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 507 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 200 baskets onions, R E Dadachanji.

FOR KOBE.

500 bales cotton, M M Essabhoy; 1,000 bales cotton S J David; 200 bales cotton, T T Campbell and Co; 100 bales cotton, R D Master and Co; 300 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co; 1,300 bales cotton, M B Kaisha; 500 bales cotton, Glazbrook and Co; 1,100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 300 bales cotton, A W Campbell and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

100 bales cotton, R D Master and Co; 209 bales cotton. M B Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, Glazbrook and Co; 700 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 900 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 300 bales cotton, J F Campbell and Co; 1,000 bales cotton, the Japan Cotton Trading and Co.

FOR PENAG.

1,000 baskets onions, R E Dadachanji.

FOR SINGAPORE.

2,800 baskets onions, R E Dadachanji; 12 bales twist David Sassoon and Co; 20 bales twist, L Aberkurumbie and Co.

FOR COLOMBO.

1,000 baskets onions R E Dadachanji; 5 cases condiments, F Nowrowji.

THE BURHANPUR TAPTI MILL, LIMITED.

Opening Ceremony.

THE ceremony of opening the above Mill at Burhanpur, Nimar District, Central Provinces, was performed by Mr. C. G. Leftwich, I.C.S., the Deputy Commissioner of Khandwa, on Saturday, the 8th instant, in the presence of a very large gathering, amongst whom were:—Major W. H. Kenrick, I.M.S, Civil Surgeon; Captain H. L. Randall; Mr. D. C. Orchard; Mr. N. J. Rongton, I. C. S.; Mr. T. B. Bromla, I. C. S.; Mr. C. I. Bell; Mr. H. Kearsey; Mr. Bundalibhoy Hajeebhoy; Mr. Jafferbhoy Hajeebhoy; Mr. Kaikhusroo Ruttonji Dorabji; Mr. Sultanbhoy Hajeebhoy; Mr. Shankerrao Govindrao Bhuskute; Mr. Trikumdas Kissondas; Mr. Laxmidas Trikumdas; and others. The premies of the Mill and compound were tastefully and extensively decorated with flowers, bunting, flags, lights, etc. A handsome pavilion was erected, and shortly after 5 p. m. the proceedings were commenced by Mr. Jafferbhoy Hajeebhoy-Bar.-at-Law, and partner of Messrs. Hajeebhoy Lalljee and Co., the Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents of the above Mill. Mr. Jafferbhoy addressed the assembly as follows:—It was about 1905 that the late Rao Bahadur Balwantrao Govindrao Bhuskute, Jagirdar of Timerni, and one of the most prominent citizen of Burhanpur, thought that a place where cotton of good staple could be had in large quantities and which could provide a ready market for the sale of yarn and cloth would conduce very much to the success of Textile Industry. Moreover he felt that a spinning and weaving mill at Burhanpur would increase the trade of the place and provide suitable labour to a large number of work people. In the interest of the residents of this place and with the desire to introduce industrial enterprize he approached the Agents who have a long connection with the Central Provinces possessing knowledge of the cotton industry and having several factories therein and requested them to help him in promoting a spinning and weaving concern at Burhanpur. It was at his request that we decided to start this Mill. In the beginning much difficulty was experienced in securing a suitable plot of land and here we must see that we are highly obliged to Mr. Leftwich for the valuable assistance and sound advice he gave us in securing the plot which the Mill stands at present. The foundation stone was laid by the late Rao Bahadur Balwatrao Govindrao Bhuskute and the work was commenced under the supervision of the architect, Mr. Pallonji S. Joshi, L.C.E.

The Burhanpur Tapti Mill which inaugurates its work to-day, has got both spinning and weaving departments and is fitted up with the best machinery of the latest type and has 15,702 spindles and 810 looms. We have also sanctioned the additional erection of a dyeing and bleaching shed and we hope to make the whole concern an up-to-date one, organized on the latest economic principles. We believe the starting of this Mill will mark an epoch-making event in the industrial history of this city and will go a great way in enhancing the future success of the Textile Industry of the Central Provinces. Times, no doubt, are gloomy at present but with the advent of a bumper crop and rich harvest matters will adjust themselves and things will return to their normal course. We need not add that we shall spare no efforts to see that this concern becomes a success.

We regret the unavoidable absence of the Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahimbhoy Rahimtulla, C. I. E., the Chairman of the Board of Directors, owing to the death of one of his nearest relatives, and also for the absence of Mr. Shapurji Burjorji Broacha, on account of some inevitable engagements. Both these above referred gentlemen are useful Directors of the Company and have evinced very keen interest in the concern from its very beginning and rendered to the Board very valuable help and precious advice from time to time when required at the sacrifice, of their most valuable time. They, therefore, richly deserve the best thanks of the Company.

Mr. Leftwich, in declaring the Mill open, said:—I am very grateful to you for the kind way in which you have received me this evening. It gives much pleasure to perform this ceremony and I am proud to say that one of the first things I undertook when I came to this district was to try and get a site for this Mill. Gentlemen, this is the true Swadeshi spirit. The word "Swadeshi" has been given meanings which savour of boycott, but to develop the resources of one's own country and to manufacture the goods required in the place is the true Swadeshi spirit. The Agents are wellknown in the Central Provinces and barring accidents will raise the Mill to that pitch of prosperity to which their other concern, the Akbar Press, has attached. It is a sign of the times that what formerly was the garden of the Mogul Emperors now serves as a Factory ground and I should not be surprised to see that in near future the Mill's chimney might accomodate a stand for the aeroplanes. Gentlemen, I now do not wish to take up much of your time, and declare the Mill open.

At night, a dinner was held in honour of the occasion and the usual toasts were proposed. The party dispersed at about midnight.

THE State of Massachusetts, says a New York message, is passing through an experience similar to that of many English towns not so very long ago. Telegrams from Worcester and other towns state that a mysterious airship is cruising about at nights, its chief point being a searchlight of enormous power and propellers, the whirring of which can be distinctly heard below. Practically all the features of the English "Scareship" sensation, indeed, are present, including the simultaneous appearance of the strange craft over two or more towns widely distant from one another.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for very additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

THOMSON—January 7, at 111 Kyd Street, Calcutta, to Mr. and Mrs. Jas Thomson, Titaghur, a daughter.

WATSON—January 7, at 7 Theatre Road, Calcutta, the wife of Robert James Watson, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

GWYNNE—RYAN—January 5, at St. Stephen's Church, Ootacamund, by the Rev. Alfred Groves, (S. P. G. Mission), brother-in-law of the bride, James Alexander Gwynne, of Munaar, North Travancore, to Daisy, daughter of H. Val. Ryan, Dodabetta, Ootacamund.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY

Excelsior Cinematograph, 7, 8-30, 10 and 11 p.m. Skating Rink, Cruickshank-road, 6 to 8 p. m. and 9-30 to 11. p.m.

Maxim: "Responsibilities gravitate to the person who can shoulder them, and power flows to the man that knows how."

DEPARTURE OF A CHIEF.—His Highness the Thakore of Morvi left Bombay for Morvi with his followers on Tuesday night.

THE Y. M. C. A.—The Bombay United Men's meeting will be held in the Y. M. C. A. Hall, Wodehouse Road, to-day, at 9 p.m., when Mr. Wilfred S. Edwards, Secretary Y. M. C. A., Rangoon, will give an address on "Christ, the Light of the World."

THE HON. SIR N. G. CHANDAVARKAR.—Mr. K. M. Ballivalla, proprietor of the Victoria Theatrical Company, is making arrangements to give a special performance in honour of the knighthood conferred upon the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar. The play of Harischandra is to be produced on this occasion.

POSTAL NOTICE.—A mail for Europe, consisting of letters and packets, specially marked for transmission per Austrian Lloyd's s.s. "Bohemia" will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination at 8-30 a. m. on Sunday 16th January. Letters, etc., for Aden, Berbera and Egypt will also be despatched by this steamer.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Yesterday morning a number of labourers were working on a scaffolding in front of a three-storeyed house in the Sutta Gully, when the scaffolding suddenly gave way. Several men working there fell down and out of these two were killed and two were injured. One died on the spot, while the other expired in the Hospital. Superintendent Flanagan was soon on the spot and had the injured men at once taken to the Hospital.

BOMBAY STANDING COMMITTEE.—Sir Sassoon J. David presided at a meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, held yesterday afternoon, when business of a formal nature was transacted. The Committee recorded a letter from the Commissioner forwarding copies of the finally revised estimates of Income and Expenditure for 1909-10 for the information of the Standing Committee and the Corporation.

ACCIDENT IN GUNCARRIAGE FACTORY.—Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner of Bombay, yesterday held an inquest at Colaba

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
12	Delta s	Snaw	Shanghai, Dec. 21
	Earl of Carrick s	Bentie	Mauritius, Dec. 28
	Beswada s	Brocq	Rangoon, Dec. 28
	Somali s	Greive	Dar-es-s a l am, Dec. 30

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
12	Zennia s	Robinson	Rangoon
	Silksworth Hall s.	Williams	Antwerp
	Coronation s	Watters	Antwerp
	Kintail s	Griffiths	Kobe
	Crew Hall s	Mayall	Collingapatam
	Kola s	Cutbush	Persian Gulf

The following vessels began to load on Wednesday:—Steamer Ludgate for Antwerp, &c.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Oceana," Jan. 14.

The P. and O. Company's mail steamer "Oceana," Capt. E. W. Bruce, which is expected to arrive in Bombay on Friday night from Aden, brings the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Birkett, Miss
Bright, Mr Alf C
Bryson, Miss C M
DeHavilland, Miss D
Evans, Major G M and Mrs
Gordon, Mr R J
Hanmer, Mrs J child nurse and infant
Harrison, Capt G B
Hodges, Mr R W
Keary, D S O, Col H D
Kenny, Dr W
King, Mr Ges J
Molander, Major Mrs and 2 children
O'Breen, Mr Thos
Percival, R N, Lt P R P
Robertson, Miss
Russell, Mr Justice
Salisbury, R N, Lt Col V
Teale, R N, Lt H J F
Utting, Mrs
Weston, Mr Chas F
Wilson, R N, Lt Girald Commanding Officer

FROM MARSEILLES.

Boas, Mrs H J
Braddon, Mr E Clode
Brebner, Mr A
Cadogan, Capt the Hon'ble
Caird, Mr G
Carden, Major
Cartwright, Mr S W
Cleft, Mr F C L
Cole, Canon Mrs
Cough, Mrs H A K
Connolly, Mr V
Davenport, Mr J M
Douglas, Dr Ethel
Elliott, Mr W T T
Fowler, Mr A W
Gates, Mr F C
Ginger, Mr A S
Grant, Mr G P and Mrs
Harrison, Capt G B
Harvey, Mr E E and Mrs
Hodges, Mr R W
Horsfall, Capt A G
Jones, Mr S A
Keary, Mrs H D
Kenny, Dr W
Lall, Mr Chander Mrs and infant
Marks, Seaborn
McCall, Mr R W
McEwan, Mr R
McGlashaw, Miss
McMurdo, Mr J C
Miller, Mr A
Nathan, Mr W
O'Donnell, Mr S P and Mrs
Omera, Major E J and Mrs
Peart, Mr W
Podger, Mr J F
Polson, Mr W N and Miss
Quin, Mr H O and Mrs
Roden-Riechen, Mr E
Russel, Mr P
Sanders, Mrs H C and child
Skipworth, Mr F E and Mrs
Stephen, Mr R
Sulley, Mr
Walton, Capt Cusack and Mrs
Whitlaker, Miss
Wilson, Mr R B and Mrs
Woods, Capt E G

FROM BRINDISI.

Hellier, Rev E J D
Inglis, Mr
Palmer, Mr W L

FROM PORTSAID.

Abern, Miss M C
Harper, Mrs and Miss
Tchaousseglen, Mr T

FROM ADEN.

Jaine, Mr J L

FOR KARACHI.

Fookes, Col H
Gray, Major W G
Gough, Mrs H A K nurse and infant
Pearse, Mr N
Stewart, Captain A E
Turnbull, Dr Martin

IMPORTS.

S S Delta, 4,780 tons, Captain B W Snow, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from China with the following cargo:—

FROM JAPAN.

37 silk, 823 cotton goods, 298 camphor, 32 glass ware, 1,113 copper.

FROM SAHNGHAI.

22 silk goods, 454 silk, 101 green beans, 191 tea.

FROM HONGKONG.

127 matting, 50 China ware, 50 golangle, 6 cassier oil, 138 silk, 60 cotton goods, 450 sugar candy, 226 tea, 140 rope, 300 preserves, 130 fresh ginger, 309 glass bangles, 100 cassia, 25 hemp,

FROM BATANIA.

252 tea

FROM SINGAPORE.

1,490 planks 1,327 betelnuts, 21 nutmegs, 186 damar, 2,130 rattens, 110 gum benzoin, 163 gum gambier, 1,822 rice, 54 bags, 2 mace, 2 silk.

FROM PENAG.

233 tin, 194 bags, 8 mace, 17 nutmegs, 167 betlenuts, 7 gunnies, 11 putch bags, 80 rattens.

FROM COLOMBO.

388 tea, 662 arracanuts, 70 cardamums, 9 skins, 21 gunnies.

FROM MELBOURNE.

1 gold coin.

OPIUM—JANUARY 12.

FROM CHITORGARH.

250 E D Sassoon and Co.

FROM INDORE.

26 Harnandrai Ghanshamdas; 188 1-2 E D Sassoon and Co; 20 Harnamdrai Ramnarayan; 50 Harnandrai Soorgmal.

FROM MANDSAUR.

100 E D Sassoon and Co.
50 Harnandrai Ramnarayan.

FROM BHOPAL.

30 Joharmal Samrumal.

S S Earl of Carrick, 2,550 tons, Captain R G. Rennie, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Mauritius with cargo of 72,304 bags sugar.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

—	For week ending 24th Dec. 1909.	Total from 1st April to 24th Dec. 1909.	For week ending 24th Dec. 1908.	Total from 1st April to 24th Dec. 1908.
Vessels piloted into Harbour.	28	827	25	821
Vessels piloted out of Harbour.	31	828	17	814
Vessels transported	22	584	17	595
Vessels attended to	...	42	...	66
Vessels warped	...	27	2	16

The Peruvian Government has promulgated a law, establishing a tobacco monopoly.

The Colonelcy of the 86th Regiment, Carnatic Infantry, of the Indian Army, is vacant by the death of Lieut-General D. W. Williams, which took place on Tuesday, December 21, at his residence in Bournemouth. He was the son of Mr. J. Williams, of Westbourne Street, Hyde Park, was born in July 1839, and obtained a commission in the East Indian Army in 1858. He served with the 48th Madras Native Infantry for many years, reaching the rank of colonel in July 1891. Becoming a major-general in January 1893, he was promoted to be lieutenant-general in May 1894, and was placed on the unemployed supernumerary list the following August. In May 1904 he was appointed honorary colonel of the 86th Carnatic Infantry.

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NOTICE.

MRS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay having REMOVED from Edinburgh to "Elmswood," 62, Crystal Palace, Park Road, Sydenham, London, S. E., will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad, For Particulars apply "Bombay Gazette Office."

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

Thursday, 13th January, 1910

COCHIN TRIBES AND CASTES.

A WORK of ethnological interest is being published by the Government of Cochin, dealing with the Castes and Tribes of that State, and the first volume by Mr. L. K. Anantha Krishna Iyer, Superintendent of Ethnography, has just made its appearance. Dr. J. Beddoe contributes the preface and Dr. A. H. Keene, an introduction to the volume which is profusely illustrated. The former authority regards India's aspect to the anthropologist as very much the same as that of Europe in the days of Blumenbach, Prichard, Retsius, Broca and Von Baer. The conquerors and administrators of this country had not time to devote to scientific subjects beyond those which offered the speediest return—political and natural history. The Government, whether of the Company or of the Queen, gave no assistance, and the habits and ideas of the people threw great and peculiar difficulties in the way, as indeed they will continue to do. Mountstuart Elphinstone, Sir H. Elliot and Dr. Wise worked in the border lands of the subject, preserved and incidentally accumulated much material of value to those who followed them, but Dr. John Short was the first to make systematic observations in physical anthropology, though his methods were unformed and his achievements small. The Government of India lagged behind other Governments, but when it awoke, Mr. Risley and Mr. Thurston, in Bengal and Madras respectively, opened up a new era. With regard to Mr. Iyer's labours, which have been in the main ethnological and sociological, rather than from the physical or somatic side, Dr. Beddoe considers that he possessed several advantages. Belonging to India by race and nativity, he obtained a vast mass of information on subjects, which natives are usually very unwilling to discuss with Europeans. Moreover, Cochin is a State affording opportunities to the ethnologist, which can hardly be excelled anywhere in India, having a gamut of castes, extending from the Brahmin to the Nair, among whom features of high Aryan type are common and whose aspect little else than colour discriminates from the upper class European, to the scarcely human wretch who is not, theoretically at least, allowed to crawl within a hundred yards of the Brahmin, but who nevertheless, as Mr. Iyer shows, voluntarily circumscribes what little liberty is left to him, by various caste devices and prohibitions. Lastly, the very peculiar forms of matrimony observed among the Nairs, and the prevalence of polyandry among several other castes, complicate the laws of filiation and succession beyond what is generally met with elsewhere, and yield subject matter for interesting speculation. The volume deals with the pure Malayali Hindu and animistic castes; subsequent volumes will treat of the higher castes and the physical anthropology of the inhabitants of the State.

Errors of omission and commission were unavoidable, but Mr. Iyer is regarded by ethnologists as possessing zeal and unflagging industry and an authority on the subject of which he writes, so it is probably merely modesty which causes him to apologise for short-comings that will scarcely be noticeable to the ordinary reader. In the opinion of Dr. Keene the work was taken in hand none too soon, seeing that Hinduism, a relatively higher phase of culture, is steadily invading the haunts of the jungle peoples, and thus gradually effacing many of the most characteristic traits in the life of the childhood of mankind. Reference is made by Mr. Iyer to the rapid disappearance of savage usages, as seen in the use of tiles and kerosine tins for thatch, the substitution of cotton piece-goods and umbrellas for rude local fabrics and frames covered with leaves as protection from sun and rain, of gaudy head-dresses for tribal turbans; country jewelry replaced by beads and foreign imitation jewelry; lucifer matches superseding fire by friction; bread, beer and spirit taking the place of roots, wild berries and water. And Dr. Keene, quoting Professor Haddon, exclaims, "Now is the time to record. An infinitude has been lost to us and a very great deal is now rapidly disappearing. The most interesting materials are becoming lost to us, not only by their disappearance, but by the apathy of those who should delight in recording them before they have become lost to sight and memory." Mr Iyer has saved much from disappearing and has given us a store of important information concerning the origin and ethnical affinities of the southern aborigines, without advancing any distinct theory on the subject, Mr. Iyer refers to Dr. Keene's idea, that judging from the short stature and the high check-bones, they belong to the Negrito race, which once formed a sub-stratum throughout the Peninsula, though now mainly submerged by the latter arrivals of the Kolarians, the Dravidians and the Aryan. This may be so, but it is felt by Dr. Keene himself, that the southern aborigines cannot be treated apart from their remote northern kindred, such as most of the Vindhyan and some even of the Himalayan groups. Though now somewhat isolated, several of the Cochin hill-men had formerly a very wide range, with allied castes and traditions extending throughout Travancore and Mysore northwards to Orissa, where the famous Temple of Jagganath is closely associated with a low-caste Parayan tribe. Traditionally, the war-like Asuras and Daithias, who opposed the proto-Aryan invaders of the Punjab, sent expeditions to the Deccan, where they founded the semi-civilised States of Southern India and impressed their speech and culture on the aborigines. Hence it is that some of the ruling families in the far south still retain traditions of their northern origin, while inscriptions, according to Dr. Oldham, assert their descent from the Daithia Chiefs of the Indus valley. All the pre-historic movements, writes Dr. Keene, must in fact be assumed to have set from the north southwards, so that the whole of the Peninsula was occupied during the Stone Age by successive streams of primitive peoples descending from the Himalayan and Vindhyan slopes to the extremity of the mainland.

In the course of his volume, Mr. Iyer gives us much information as to the association of magic rites and sorcery to elementary religion, and shows clearly enough that religion, such as they possess, is saturated with magic. Sickness, death, famine and troubles of all kinds are attributed by the Parayan magicians to the anger of the gods, to whom offerings may not have been given, perhaps for want of means. When a woman is under demoniacal influence and makes frantic movements, the Parayan devil-driver and sorcerer mutters some prayers to Parakutty and other deities, ties the sacred thread round the woman's neck, and drinks the toddy supplied for the occasion, whereupon the demon is supposed to leave her. In a case of theft they call in the Parayan wizard, who takes a sword with small bells at the hilt and prays fervently to his favourite deity, confident that he will help to recover stolen property and also to punish the thief. Here we have the sorcerer performing the duties of the priest or intercessor in his own person; "in other words, religion and the magic arts are not merely allied and co-operating, but actually interwoven inextricably together not at a late but at a very early phase of religious thought." The "oti" cult, a kind of black art, is practised by the same Parayans, who go through a process of training as in a priestly seminary, and, "when proficient, can make themselves invisible or assume the form of a bull, a cat or a dog at pleasure. They possess many other miraculous powers, can cause illness or death and bewitch people, transporting them despite of physical obstacles from one place to another, and this without their absence being noted by third parties." The student of early beliefs is recommended to read carefully Mr. Iyer's detailed accounts from original sources of the strange functions and misdeeds popularly accredited to these Otiyans, priests and sorcerers in one. For his volume it can certainly be claimed that it substantiates the contention of Mr. Sidney Hartland, that primitive religion is saturated with magic and that it is only in their later development the one becomes separated from the other.

TRADE UNION FUNDS.

UNLESS something is done by a Liberal Government to nullify the effects of case law, the efforts of the Socialist-Labour Party in England are likely to be effectively curtailed by the recent decision given during mail week by the House of Lords. It was in the case, in which a railway employee named Osbourne sought to restrain the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants of which he is a member, from levying contributions for the support of Members of Parliament, pledged to obey the rules of the Labour Party. This was the famous Parliamentary levy, which has been exacted compulsorily by practically all the trade unions from the whole of their membership, for the purpose of providing a fund from which the salaries of Labour members could be paid. It was obviously most unfair that working-men of Conservative sympathies, who had joined the trade unions for non political reasons, or as in many instances had been forced, by their colleagues, to join the union in order to preserve their means of livlihood should have to submit to such a tax, and in South Wales, from which district this litigation arises, the feeling amongst the Conservative miners was very strong. Now the House of Lords has decided the levy to be illegal. The questions at issue in the case by the time that it reached the House of Lords had come down to two—(1) Was the rule complained of *ultra vires* to a trade union? That is to say, Does the promotion of the interests of labour by the payment of Parliamentary representatives fall within the legitimate scope of trade union activity as contemplated by those Acts of Parliament which conferred on trade unions their present status? Or does it fall outside this scope and outside any reasonable development of it? (2) Was the provision binding Members of Parliament by the instructions of the Labour Party compatible with the principles of the British Constitution, or was it, rather contrary to public policy? This is the question referred to by the Judges briefly as "the constitutional question." If we take the five judgments, we find that three, those of Lord Atkinson, Lord Macnaghten, and Lord Halsbury, put the "constitutional question" aside. These authorities dismiss the appeal on the ground that trade unions as such have no business with politics. The levy was *ultra vires*, and that settles the matter. Lord Shaw, on the other hand, is so doubtful on this point that he prefers to express no opinion. He "does not dissent, but he does not decide." He goes against the union on the "constitutional ground," which the rest avoid. Finally, Lord James denies the justice of the opinions so confidently expressed by Lord Macnaghten, that political objects are foreign to the purposes of a trade union. He admits that it may well be in the interests of trade unionism and of labour to devote funds to the payment of Parliament representatives. But he takes exception to the rule, "All candidates shall sign and accept the conditions of the Labour Party and be subject to their Whip" on the ground that this rule, covering as it does any sort of political question, would apply to matters where the interests of labour were not directly concerned. He, too, is, therefore, against the levy, though on different grounds. The result of the appeal must be a severe blow to the Labour Party. In future they will have to depend entirely on voluntary contributions for the support of their Parliamentary representatives. Of course, the hot-headed Socialist will pay the voluntary subscription as readily as he submitted to the compulsory levy, but the proportion of hot-headed Socialists amongst the working classes is very small, while there certainly is a large class which is indifferent to politics. It will be giving the Labour Party a liberal estimate to say that its Parliamentary [illegible] will be reduced by at least half, and eventually their representative in the House of Commons will probably be curtailed for lack of funds wherewith to provide the members' salaries. We may be sure the Labour member will fight hard against any reduction. He has got a good post and he will hold on to it. Consequently there will be fewer of him and the House of Commons will be all the better.

NAVAL SHIPBUILDING AT HOME.

AN important new development in naval shipbuilding at home is the announcement confirmed by a Newcastle on-Tyne correspondent, that the firm of Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth and Co., contemplate extensive developments on their recently acquired site at Walker on the Tyne. It is intended to lay down a large and up-to-date naval shipbuilding yard capable of accommodating vessels of the Superb-Dreadnought type. The site is large enough to provide six berths, and of these two will be constructed at once, and there is a prospect that two more may be commenced later. Finally, the whole six will propably be put in hand. This development is one which undoubtedly is very important not only for the Tyne but for the country at large. It is considered locally that the Company intend in time to transfer their naval shipbuilding from Elswick to Walker, the latter being a more convenient locality. The disadvantage of bridges, which has been the great drawback to Elswick will be entirely removed, and it will be possible to launch ships from the new yard into a wide stretch of water and navigate them down the river without any impediment whatever. In the event of this change taking place it may be presumed that the Elswick shipyard will be utilised by the Company for armament works and other extensions. The scheme, when completed, will add materially to the country's naval shipbuilding resources, and as great activity in the construction of vessels of the Superb-Dreadnought type is anticipated during the next few years, there is every reason to believe that the undertaking will be pushed forward by the Armstrong Company as rapidly as possible.

THE Lord Kitchener Memorial Fund exceeds fifty-seven thousand rupees.

MR. HUSAIN B. TYABJI does not propose to stand as a candidate for a seat in the Bombay Municipality from the Justices.

MR. EGERTON Smith, M. A. (Leeds), has been appointed to the Indian Education Service and posted to the Dacca College.

THE Calcutta Corporation decided, yesterday evening, not to participate in Mr. Gillett's scheme for starting a motor car Company for the benefit of Calcutta.

A FOOTWAY for passengers will be provided on the new Ganges Bridge at Sara. There will be no roadway for carts as the Railway Board do not consider this necessary.

MR. A. M. BRIGSTOCKE, I.C.S., Accountant General and Commissioner of Paper Currency, Madras, has been transferred to the United Provinces to relieve Mr. F. J. Atkinson, Accountant General, who proceeds on leave preparatory to retirement. Mr. K. R. Wagle, Accountant General, Bengal, succeeds Mr. Brigstocke.

THE Bombay Agent of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation has received a wire from the Head Office in Hongkong to the effect that, subject to audit, the Bank dividend for the half year, ending 31st December 1909, will be 40 shillings per share; bonus 5 shillings per share; added to Silver Reserve Fund, dollars 2½ lakhs; carried forward to next half year, dollars 20 lakhs.

IT is stated on good authority that important concessions are about to be made to engineer officers of the Navy.

ALL the contract trials at sea of H. M. S. "St. Vincent" have been satisfactorily completed without a hitch.

THE cruiser "Iphigenia" has joined the Nore Division of the Home Fleet for service as a mine-layer.

THE GERMAN POINT OF VIEW.

The Reform of the Franchise in France.

BERLIN, DECEMBER 24.

THE general elections are to take place in France next May. As matters stand at present, it seems as if the struggle is likely to range principally round the question of the Church, anti-clericalism being the strong point in the programme of the dominant party. The Church, on the other hand, is eager to be persecuted, in order that it may have fuel with which to feed the agitation which it is seeking to stir up. Nevertheless, it is hardly possible that the Church question will be able to push all other matters into the background on the occasion of the general election. A secondary but not unimportant part is bound to be played by the proposed reform of the franchise.

In the course of the last five years, during which the Radical Party has been in office the disadvantages of the French Parliamentary system have been making themselves more and more clearly felt. Public opinion is becoming increasingly alive to these evils. Those interested in ascertaining the cause of the existing state of affairs are of the belief in which they are partially justified, that it is attributable to the system of elections at present in force. The elections take place to-day according to constituencies, on the so-called "scrutin d'arrondissement" system. There is no doubt that this method gives rise to a great many misunderstandings in France. Those deputies desirous of seeking re-election are entirely dependent on the delegates whose duty it is to propose them for the constituency. In order to keep in the good books of these delegates and of the electors, deputies are obliged to devote the greater part of their efforts and of their political activity to conferring obligations on the said delegates, and to promoting their interests in various ways. The result is that purely political questions play a comparatively small part in the French Parliamentary system, that a certain amount of favouritism makes itself felt, and that political convictions are frequently sacrificed to personal necessities. At the same time the prevailing system of elections enables the Government—i. e., the party at present in power—to influence votes to no inconsiderable extent by means of favours showered on the delegates. Still another evil is the fact that, under the existing system, the result of the elections in no way represents the true will of the people, minorities being absolutely unrepresented. Jaures estimated, in his great speech in favour of the reform of the franchise, that a slight manipulating of votes in a fifth part of the constituencies had sufficed to produce a Clerical majority in the Chamber, and thus to bring about the failure of the Disestablishment Bill, which had the support of the masses of the population. All this has finally led to an agitation in favour of the reform of the franchise, which has greatly gained in intensity during the course of the last few weeks, and which is the main topic of public interest. The "scrutin d'arrondissement" is to be replaced by the so-called "scrutin de liste," the latter being a proportional system of voting. The whole country votes for the lists of candidates of the separate parties, and the seats in the Chamber are allotted among the parties, in proportion to the number of votes recorded for the various lists. After a stormy debate the Chamber decided, by a majority of over 100 votes, in favour of the various items of this programme, although the Minister President had intervened in favour of rejecting the whole plan. Briand declared that this reform must be laid before the New Chamber. The parties of the Right, Progressists and Socialists, are in favour of the reform. The Radicals, who are favoured by the existing state of affairs, have only in part ventured to oppose this reform, and to incur the reproach of subordinating public good to personal interest. Both parties are carrying on the work of agitation with energy, and the coming elections will decide the question. The existing majority has the might, the others have right on their side. The result remains to be proved; it is possible that the adherents of reform may be in the majority in the New Chamber, but it is also quite likely that the Radicals may succeed in convincing the electors that their local interests will be jeopardised by the introduction of the new system.

THE QUESTION OF RIVER NAVIGATION DUES.

In order that steps may be taken to carry out the number of river works which appear desirable in the interests of inland navigation, Prussia laid a Bill before the Imperial Federal Council on February the 7th last, providing for the introduction of navigation dues on the rivers concerned, in order to raise the necessary interest on the capital involved. In the case of both, the Rhine and the Elbe, a great saving in freights might be brought about, if these streams were to be deepened to such an extent as to make them navigable for ships of large draft. Naturally the Riparian States would be unwilling to undertake the heavy expenditure entailed by a work of this kind, unless dues were imposed on the ships profiting by such improvement; moneys thus received would go towards the repayment of the capital used for this purpose. It is anticipated that an improvement of this kind would so greatly increase the river traffic that it would only be necessary to impose very trifling dues. It has been proposed that the tax should vary from 1-50 to 1-10 of a pefennig per ton and per kilometer, the variations in price to depend on the specific value of the cargoes. According to this scheme, coals, ore and stones would be rated at the lowest tariff cereals, petroleums and manufactured goods at the highest; raw materials and half manufactured goods at the highest, raw materials and half manufactured goods at a medium rate. In the event of several German States undertaking the work in question along a stretch of river which is their common property, they would have to form a special union for the purpose of carrying out the necessary work of improvement and of collecting the dues arising from it. Paragraph 54 of the Imperial Constitution provides that the amount thus raised in dues shall not exceed the costs entailed.

Were the contributions in question to be imposed solely on the larger classes of vessels, such as are unable to navigate the said rivers until they have been deepened, there would be no objection possible to the scheme in question. In such a case, however, the tariff would have to be so high as to be practically prohibitive. In order to avoid this latter state of affairs, it is proposed to impose a tax on all vessels, so that the burden may be equally distributed, and so that the abovenamed low tariff may suffice to produce the necessary amount of interest. The result is that those shipowners who, under the existing regulations, are enabled to use the river without paying dues of any kind, are opposed to this innovation. Their point of view is quite clear; by the new scheme they would have to contribute money towards an improvement which will enable ships of heavier tonnage to compete with them for the river-carrying trade. This would mean a heavy loss to them, at least during the period of transition, until they have used up their old ships and have had larger ones of heavier tonnage built. In all probability the extra expense entailed by the proposed dues could be met by an increased freight rate. A new tax can never be popular with those whom it affects.

But this is not the only opposition with which the Prusian Government has to contend in its new project. The peculiar geographical position of Germany raises a more powerful objection, inasmuch as the countries situated on the upper reaches of the great rivers will have to pay much higher navigation dues than those lying nearer to the sea. It is precisely these upper reaches which will necessitate the heaviest expenditure in the matter of deepening; the further we go up stream from mouth to source, the greater becomes the number of reaches for the passage of which dues will have to be paid. Consequently, it is scarcely to be wondered at that Saxony through which the Upper Elbe passes and Baden which lies on the Upper Rhine, should raise an opposition to the introduction of navigation dues. As they have a say in the discussion of all laws which are brought forward in the Federal Council for final ratification by the Reichstag, the Governments of both these States have memorialised Prussia against the proposed plan. They have made an appeal to public opinion, as they consider that not only are their own private interests at stake, but that their point of views is supported by the wording of Article 54 of the Constitution, as laid down 42 years ago. This article provides that dues are only to be raised on the natural water-ways of Germany in the case of special provisions intended to facilitate traffic. It is not clear whether the deepening of rivers in the interest of navigation, comes under the heading of such "provisions". When Bavaria made common cause with Prussia in the canalisation of the Main at a cost of 13 2-5 million marks, it had to admit this principle.

These differences of opinion affect the discussion of the question of navigation dues to be debated in the Federal Council. In the event of the Prussian point of view proving to be the correct one, there is nothing in Article 54 of the Imperial Constitution to prevent the introduction of navigation dues. This means that the decision, as to whether the proposed scheme is opportune or the reverse, will depend entirely on the number of votes recorded for or against it. Should, however, the point of view advanced by Baden and Saxony in their memorial be adopted, Article 54 of the Prussian Constitution would have to be amended before the Prussian Bill can become law. Before, however, the Constitution can be amended, the assent of at least 45 out of the 58 votes belonging to the Imperial Federal Council must be obtained. Saxony and Baden dispose of 7 votes; it will, consequently, be only necessary for them to secure 7 more votes in their favour in order to obtain the rejection of the Bill.

This connection between the question of navigation dues and the correct interpretation of Article 45 of the Imperial Constitution, gives the whole matter a political importance far exceeding the economic value of the proposal. Those who have studied the German history of the last 40 years will not doubt that a good understanding between the German Federated States forming the Empire, will be considered as of higher importance than the advantages likely to accrue to the carrying trade from the proposed river improvement scheme. It is more than likely, therefore, that the Bill will be thrown out in the case of 14 out of the 58 votes belonging to the Federal Council being against it.

L. ASCH.

LEATHER INDUSTRY IN BOMBAY.

Investigation Ordered.

THE following resolution of Government, required the survey of the leather industry in the Bombay Presidency, was issued yesterday:—

In connection with the institution of an Industrial Survey of this Presidency it was observed:—

His Excellency the Governor in Council has had under consideration the question of instituting an Industrial Survey of the Presidency, and has examined the measures recently initiated in other provinces in India for studying the industrial position and possibilities of those areas. In some cases a special officer has been entrusted with the work of surveying the indigenous industries of the province, while elsewhere a special appointment of Director of Industries and Technical Enquiries has been created. The object in all cases is to ascertain the obstacles with which the various local industries contend, and to devise measures for their removal, either by providing improved processes and implements, or such other means as may in each case seem most likely to secure the object in view.

Some information bearing on the present state of the handicrafts of the Bombay Presidency is to be found in the special monographs which have been compiled in recent years by selected officers, dealing with pottery, cotton, silk and woollen goods, brass and copper, ivory, wood work and iron work. The information contained in these monographs is, however, far from complete. His Excellency the Governor in Council is further of the opinion that the examination of indigenous industries can only yield the desired results if entrusted in each case to an expert in the industry concerned. In accordance with this principle, the Industrial Survey of the Presidency must be the work of experts employed in succession, as funds are available, to examine and report on the position and requirements of each industry of importance.

In accordance with these views the first industry selected for the Survey was the hand-loom industry of the Presidency and Mr. P. N. Mehta, a recent holder of a Government of India scholarship for the study of the textile industry in England, was selected for it.

Government had further under contemplation the survey of a second industry in a similar manner, and the compilation in an easily accessible form of existing materials containing information on the subject of indigenous industries. Government have now decided to institute a survey of the leather industry of the Presidency. No expert with sufficient knowledge of the industry being available in the Presidency, the Governor in Council has selected Mr. A. Guthrie, who, besides having studied the chemistry of tanning at Leeds, has had seven years' experience of all branches of the leather industry in India.

Mr. Guthrie will be employed for a term of six months from the beginning of January, 1910. He should visit all the centres of the tanning and leather industry in the Presidency inclusive of Sind: both as carried on in large establishments and as a home industry by the tanners and leather workers of the country. He should make a thorough investigation of the existing conditions of the industry in all its branches, and submit a comprehensive report in which the present condition of the industry and such practical measures as commend themselves to him for its assistance should be fully described. In particular the following points should be fully dealt with:—

(1) The supply of hides and skins and the conditions in which they reach the tanner.
(2) The tanning processes at present practised both in large establishments and at small works.
(3) The disposal of the tanned leather by tanners.
(4) The manufacture of leather goods.
(5) The economic condition of the workers at all stages of the various processes.

Collectors should be instructed to give all possible assistance to Mr. Guthrie in the prosecution of his work.

H. M. S. "EURYALUS" has been paid off recently at Chatham Dockyard for an extensive refit. She cost £782,901 to build and equip, and she will have £51,146 expended on her in refitting.

THE GENERAL ELECTION.

MR. BALFOUR AT GLASGOW.

More Liberal Secessions.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY)

LONDON, JANUARY 11.

Most of the writs were delivered to-day. Top pressure is being exerted on both sides.

Mr. Balfour, addressing a monster meeting at Glasgow to-day, said that the Government, after professions of economy, had left a deficit of sixteen or seventeen millions. Tariff Reform touched, not merely the financial fortunes of the country, but the Imperial fortunes of the Empire. He would venture to say that the next Radical majority would not be 330. His friends told him that things were going very well in England, but Scotland was a difficult nut to crack.

The Conservatives publish more Liberal secessions in London, Yorkshire and Wales.

LONDON, JANUARY 12.

Mr. Asquith addressed three meetings, numbering six thousand at Ipswich, in favour of Free Trade. He declared that the advance of Germany and America was attributable to other causes than tariffs. He advocated Free Trade, not as an abstract doctrine, but as the best or Great Britain's insular position.

Lord Rosebery, in a letter to Mr. Harold Cox, says that excepting his own son there is none he is so anxious to see returned as Mr. Cox, who represents independence, which is the crying need of the hour.

LATER.

The phrase used by Mr. Balfour in his speech yesterday that "the tide is rising in in favour of the Unionist" has inspirated the Conservatives, some predicting fifty Unionist gains on Sturday, especially in London and Manchester.

On the other hand the *Daily News* publishes a forecast from the best-informed quarters that the victory will be greater than in 1906.

Mr. Lyttelton, in a speech at Bolverhampton, said that the sole obstacle to tariff reform was the taxation of wheat. He fully admitted that a low corn tax was essential to effective colonial preference, but the latter would increase wheat-growing areas and competition would keep the price down.

Mr. Bonar Law, in a speech at Dulwhich, said that the fears that food taxation would cause a return to Corn Law conditions were groundless. They merely proposed a small duty on foreign wheat. There was no danger of increase in price as preference would increase the Imperial supply.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 12.

The *Englishman's* London correspondent has wired the following dated the 11th January:—"Mr. Blatchford's Navy articles are having an immense effect. Mr. Hanberry, a wealthy Unionist, has commissioned the London *Daily Mail* to print 200,000 copies for free distribution."

BRITISH COTTON-GROWING ASSOCIATION.

Annual Grant of £10,000.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, JANUARY 12.

Lord Crowe announces that the Government is considering a grant to the British Cotton-growing Association for a term of years.

LATER.

Lord Crewe has offered the British Cotton-growing Association £10,000 yearly for three years. The offer has been gratefully accepted.

ELECTORAL REFORM IN GERMANY.

Financial Deficit of 4½ Millions.

LONDON, JANUARY 11.

The Kaiser, opening the Prussian Diet to-day, announced that the Electoral Reform Bill would be submitted in a few weeks. Finances were gradually improving, though there had been a notable increase in the expenditure. There was a deficit of £4,600,000, but it was a smaller one than in 1909.

REVOLUTIONARY CONSPIRACY AT LISBON.

Confessions of Arrested Persons.

LONDON, JANUARY 11.

Telegrams from Lisbon report that the mysterious murder of a man, while stealing cartridges from the Custom House, has disclosed a widespread revolutionary conspiracy. Quantities of disguises, explosives and poniards have been seized. Several persons have been arrested, and some significant confessions have been made.

THE CRETAN QUESTION.

An Insensate Policy.

LONDON, JANUARY 12.

Great Britain and Russia, replying to the Note of the Porte, regret the insensate policy of the Cretans. They are concerting measures to prevent acts of folly like the despatch of deputies to Athens.

CRICKET IN SOUTH AFRICA.

LONDON, JANUARY 11.

The cricket match between Natal and the M. C. C. has been drawn.

LORD KITCHENER'S TOUR.

Australians' Military Sense.

THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JANUARY 12.

Lord Kitchener has arrived at Melbourne. Speaking at a banquet, given by the Commonwealth Government, at which Lord Chelmsford presided, Lord Kitchener said he knew of no country in the world where young men showed such aptitude for military training. He urged the establishment of a high-class military college.

MARVELLOUS AFRICAN LAKE

Huge Deposits of Soda.

RAILWAY LINE TO BE LAID.

LONDON, JANUARY 11.

Engineer Shelford, with a party of eight Europeans, has found a marvellous lake at Magadi in Central Africa, at the bottom of a valley flanked by precipitous cliffs. They found a few inches of reddish water, covering huge deposits of soda, estimated to extend over an area of twenty square miles.

Government will shortly construct a branch line from the Uganda Railway, through an uninhabited waterless country to Magadi to reach the deposits.

THE MULLAH'S ATROCITIES.

Killing of Men, Women and Children.

LONDON, JANUARY 12.

Reuter wires from Aden that thirty of the Mullah's spies attacked a friendly tribe killing twenty men and women and children and looting five hundred camels.

THE KHEDIVE'S HAJ.

Allegiance to the Sultan.

LONDON, JANUARY 12.

The Khedive has arrived at Medina. The Sultan telegraphed his congratulations. The Khedive replied with a loyal expression of allegiance to the Khalifa. An article in the *Times* emphasises the interest of the pilgrimage. It points out that the Khedive is the first pilgrim of his house since Mehemet Ali.

THE NEW INDIAN LOAN.

LONDON, JANUARY 12.

The Indian loan has been closed. The underwriters will have to take from thirty to fifty per cent. The price is 1-16 discount.

NEW TURKISH CABINET FORMED.

LONDON, JANUARY 12.

Constantinople telegrams state that a Cabinet has been formed. Mahmud Shefket is the Minister for War and Rifaat Pasha will continue as Foreign Minister.

THE AMIR AND ARMS.

Increasing Danger in Afghanistan.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD JANUARY 12.

The *Pioneer* says: Information which reaches us from Afghanisian shows that the Amir is at last realising the danger that may arise from the wholesale importation of rifles and ammunition into the country. In many districts, some of them not far removed from Kabul itself, there is a growing disinclination to pay revenue and nothing short of the exercise of military force can secure the realisation of State dues. The tribal system is supreme in Afghanistan and when this or that clan finds itself well armed a disposition to resist the central authority invariably declares itself. In the time of Abdul Rahman there were a number of tribal risings, but at that time the tribesmen had few breech loaders and the regular troops succeeded in the end in suppressing the risings. The bearing of arms was forbidden in certain tracts and the greatest care was taken that none but the troops should have weapons of precision. Now the whole position has been changed. The purchase of modern rifles by the general population has actually been encouraged in the past two or three years and the country has received large supplies of arms and ammunition from the gun-runners of Muscat. The great tribes of Afghanistan have equipped themselves with breech loaders and they may give serious trouble to their ruler. The only course now open to the Amir is to stop the free purchase of rifles and to forbid the sending of caravans to the Mekran Coast. A reversion to the policy which his father followed may save him from chronic tribal rebellion which is always dangerous even to the strongest ruler.

EXPLOSION OF A SHELL.

Officer and Gunner Killed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JANUARY 12.

A report has been received from Delhi of a very sad accident which occurred last Saturday at the artillery practice camp at Tughlakabad. It appears that owing to some unfortunate mistake a shell was dropped into a marking party killing Lieutenant Harvey of the 62nd Battery and a gunner and wounding certain others of the party.

According to the "Morning Post," several of the other gunners were mortally wounded. The bodies of the victims were brought in to Delhi on Sunday for interment accompanied by almost all the troops from the Practice Camp. All the officers and men in garrison at Delhi also attended the funeral, which was very impressive, and the Band of the 33rd Punjabis played the Dead March. The condition of the wounded men is critical.

LORD WEARDALE, who presided at the annual meeting of the Channel Ferry (Dover) Company, remarked that their advance was exceedingly slow, and that they had had prolonged negotiations with the railway companies which had not been very sympathetic to the scheme.

ARMS SEARCHES AT LUCKNOW.

Alleged False Information.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, JANUARY 12.

The Police are very vigilant here in tracing the existence of dangerous weapons and explosives. At midnight on Monday they made vigorous searches in the houses of Babus Sarat Chandra Ghose, Bamandas Banerji, Haridas Pal, and Sital Chandra Banerji. A Bengali Mess and the Friends' Gaiety Union Club, composed of Bengalis, were also searched. A well connected young Bengali, answering to the name of Jnanendranath Mazumdar, is alleged to be the informant. It has turned out, however, that his information is totally false and it is said that he will be charged for giving false information. The searches began simultaneously in all the houses at about 9 p.m. and continued up to midnight. From the house of Babu Haridas Pal the Police took away a blunt and rusted kukri which was bought some 20 years ago in Assam. He has furnished two securities, one personal and one furnished by a friend, to appear before the Court. The informant came to Lucknow some time back without any ostensible means of livelihood and Babus Bamandas Banerji and Haridas Pal kept him in their houses for about a month. He subsequently visited the Gaiety Union Club and enlisted himself as an actor.

The Police returned last night all the letters books, etc., taken away on the previous night from the Union Club, and from the house of Bonomali Babu.

A list of the names of members was taken by a Police officer who came purposely to meet all the members. The house of Babu Lal Bahadur, the owner of the Club House, was also searched.

THE PORT OF CALCUTTA.

Last Year's Trade.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 12.

It appears from the annual resolution on the working of the Calcutta Port, that during last year the steady increase in tonnage of imports dealt with at the jetties was not maintained owing to the general depression in trade. The quantity handled at the jetties fell from 739,635 tons to 718 952 tons, which resulted in a falling off of earnings at the import jetties. During the year 272 vessels with an aggregate tonnage of 921,812 tons were accommodated at the jetties against 264 vessels with 895,525 tons in the preceding year. Of these 272 vessels nine landed passengers against one in the previous year. The number of cargo vessels, at the jetties remained practically unaltered, but on the other hand the merchandise landed decreased by more than 70,000 tons.

The resolution concludes as follows:—"The thanks of the Lieut-Governor are due to the Commissioners for their able administration of the affairs of the Port, and His Honour is glad to take this opportunity to place on record his high appreciation of the management of the Port Trust by the Vice-Chairman, Sir F. Dumayne. The steady increase in the volume of trade has not only been dealt with by up-to-date methods to the benefit of the mercantile community, but at the instance of Sir F. Dumayne the needs of the future are being provided for by measures which will undoubtedly render the Port Trust of Calcutta a model to other like institutions."

INDIAN TELEGRAPH ASSOCIATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 12.

A fully representative meeting of Telegraphists of the Indian Telegraph Association, Calcutta, was held recently at their club rooms, Dhurrumtollah. The question relating to Circle Scheme which is shortly to be given effect to was discussed. Particular grievances were laid before the meeting. The suppression of appeals by various officers practically blocking the channel of approach to the Director-General and the Government of India was also the subject of serious discussion. The President, General Secretary, and other members of the Committee addressed the meeting at length. They apprehended great danger arising out of the circle scheme which affects the interests of the subordinates. Appeals were made to all members for redoubled efforts and firmer combination. The members were reminded not to forget that in all their activities they were to strive for mastery by high efficiency and give practical proof of their ability to fill the highest grades of the service with credit.

NATIVE STATES AND INDIAN NATIONALISM.

Progress in the Punjab.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 12.

Dewan Bahadur Madha Row arrived in Calcutta on his way to Bangalore and was interviewed. He maintained stolid silence about the Mysore Press Law and declined to discuss Mysore politics. He said:—"Native States are a most important factor in the maintenance and growth of the Indian nationality and the integrity of Native States is thus essential to our growth as a nation. We are all workers in the national cause. He eulogised the administration of Baroda, Junagadh, Gondal and Porebunder, and spoke of the solicitude of Sir George Clarke for encouraging native talent." Speaking of his visit to Lahore he said:—"I saw the great Anglo-Vedic College and the good work it is doing. It is here that I had my first experience of a College conducted solely by private agency without any aid from Government, where the youth while getting the benefit of Western thought and Western science receives a good training on the traditional lines of the Hindu religion and Hindu culture. Perhaps even a greater and more far-reaching movement started by the Arya Samajists is the great Kania Mahavidyalaya, located in Jullunder for the education of girls and young women, widows and orphans. I have not seen its equal anywhere in India. The Punjabis are a great example with greater character than the other races of India, and when they take a reform in hand they carry it out more steadily and thoroughly than other people."

THE CASE OF GUSTADJI COOPER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JANUARY 12.

The case of Gustadji Munchorji Cooper, which was fixed for hearing before the City Magistrate is again postponed, the principal prosecution witness, Rustom Ardeshir Pochkanawalla, not having arrived from Calcutta.

BROACH LADIES' ART EXHIBITION.

Opened by Lady Muir-Mackenzie.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BROACH, JANUARY 12.

Lady Muir-Mackenzie performed the ceremony of opening the Broach Ladies' Art and Industrial Exhibition this afternoon in the presence of a large number of ladies and gentlemen. Among those present on the occasion were the Hon'ble Sirdar Motilal Chunilal, Sirdar Trimbudlal, Thakore of Kherwada, Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalvad, the Collector Mr. Wales, Mrs. Wales, Mr. Wiles, Khan Bahadur Dalal, Mr. Amiruddin Tyebji, Mr. and Mrs. Mohsin Tyebji, Police Superintendent Mr. Lowrie, Civil Surgeon Dr. Bocarro, Dr. Kapadia and Mr. Rustom Watchaghandy.

SIRDAR MOTILAL'S SPEECH.

The girls of the Petit Girls' School and other schools sang a song of welcome, after which the Hon'ble Sardar Rao Bahadur Motilal Chunilal addressed the meeting.

Sardar Motilal said that he had been asked by the President of the Exhibition to speak a few words on the occasion. It was nearly forty-five years ago that an Exhibition was held in Broach. There could be no comparison between that and the present Exhibition, since the former included specimens of work done both by ladies and gentlemen, while the present Exhibition did those of only the fair sex. The present Exhibition was also preceded some three years ago by a Swadeshi Exhibition, which, however, was not on quite a large scale. They would all be delighted to learn that the present Exhibition included about 3,500 specimens of work done by ladies and more still were coming in. The arrangements were made on the model of the Exhibition held in Bombay at the time of the visit of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales. The one noteworthy feature of the whole Exhibition was that the arrangements were almost entirely made by a Ladies' Committee, and the success which had attended their efforts proved that the fair sex was capable of achieving almost anything if the other sex did not meddle with them. The idea of holding the present Exhibition first struck Mrs. Manglagavri Chunilal Setalvad. Formerly the girls in Broach had no opportunity, after leaving school, of continuing their studies. To supply this want Mrs. Setalvad started a library, towards the funds of which she contributed liberally, and the funds now amounted to Rs 3,000. This sum, however, was not sufficient to meet the expenses of the library, and especially as the want of a building for the institution was keenly felt, it was decided to hold this Exhibition. He was sure that the Exhibition would give a strong impetus to arts and industries in Broach. He thanked Mrs. Motilal Chunilal and Mrs. Hiraji Mistry for the trouble they had taken in making the Exhibition a great success. He also thanked Rao Bahadur and Mrs. Chunilal Setalvad for having come down from Bombay and assisted the Committee, and inducing well-known ladies of Bombay to hold the stalls in the Fancy Bazaar.

Mrs. Wales then requested Mrs. Muir Mackenzie to open the Exhibition and presented her with a silver key.

Lady Muir Mackenzie, then addressing the meeting, said:—

LADY MUIR MACKENZIE'S ADDRESS.

"I am very glad to have the opportunity of being present on this unique occasion. You all know how deeply interested I am in everything that concerns the welfare of women both in the East and West. To-day we are to see specimens of women's art and industry which have come here from all parts of the presidency. Lately at the Kolhapur Agricultural Exhibition I saw some very good examples of Indian women's work and, again, at the Pathare Parbhu Art Exhibition in Bombay, I was struck by the excellent paintings and needlework contributed by their ladies.

FIRST EXHIBITION OF WOMEN'S WORK.

"This is the first Exhibition entirely composed of women's work I have ever seen and am sure it will prove both interesting and inspiring. It delights me to learn that the complicated and arduous work entailed by the exhibition of this kind has been entirely undertaken by ladies. It is pleasant to think the organisation has been the work of Indian ladies of all communities in conjunction with English ladies. Nothing can be more cheering just now than to see women of all nationalities mutually helping and trusting each other.

PROCEEDS IN AID OF WOMEN'S LIBRARY.

"It is for sake of a library that the Exhibition and Fancy Fair are being held. Sirdar Motilal showed himself a true friend to the women of Broach when he conceived the idea of opening a library for their benefit. A greater number of Indian girls leave school at a very early age and, therefore, it is necessary they should have access to a library where they can obtain books which will aid them to continue education. The Sirdar must have given his daughter, Mrs. Setalvad, really good education because she takes a deep interest in the mental welfare of other women and she also shows her capacity by her concern for the library. I congratulate the women of Broach on having such public spirited men and women amongst them.

NEW HOPES OF WOMEN.

"All over India, to-day a new life and hope seems to have come to women. Everywhere I go, I find the sap of new life moving among the women of India. I rejoice to see this awakening which has come to women of late years, both in the East and West. You may have heard of English women who are working to obtain political recognition. There is behind them a far profounder motive than the gaining of a vote. The pushing them forward is a world movement which to-day is influencing India equally with Europe. India has its own problems. There are many kinds of poverty, besides the poverty which comes from the lack of money. There is mental, moral and spiritual poverty. The awakened must aid the hapless multitude. Evolution is no longer a blind force. We are permitted to direct its course. Every woman who strives to bring the glorious part acquired in the mental world and in the domain of the spirit, to lessen the tyranny of materialism and sensuality, is hastening.

THE EVOLUTION OF MANKIND.

"The good Sisters of Mercy who work for the Seva Sadan in Bombay, are striving to become true world redeemers. I am so glad to meet in Broach with a movement which has for its motive education and the enlightenment of women, and I wish the ladies of Broach every success in their endeavour and, I hope, they will feel fully recompensed for all their trouble by finding the Exhibition an overwhelming success."

Those present then proceeded to the door of the structure and Lady Muir Mackenzie turning the key of the silver lock declared the Exhibition open. On the lock were engraved the busts of H. M. the King Emperor and the Empress, and the words "Welcome, Ladies' Art and Industrial Exhibition, 1910."

A vote of thanks to Lady Muir-Mackenzie terminated the proceedings, and the party went round the Exhibition grounds.

THE EXHIBITION.

The Broach Ladies, Arts and Industrial Exhibition which Lady Muir Mackenzie opened this afternoon was pronounced on all hands to be a complete success. And the public of Broach and visitors from other towns will not have the slightest reason to be dissatisfied with it. The ground which was chosen for its site is admirably suited for the purpose and with the many attractive side shows has indeed been made a place of beauty. The grounds have been very beautifully laid out and the arrangement of the different stalls was pleasing indeed. The credit for this successful result is due to the Committee of the Exhibition. But the burden of work fell on Rao Bahadur Chunilal Harilal Setalvad, Bombay's Fourth Presidency Magistrate. He has indeed been the soul of the whole movement and it is his untiring exertions which have mainly constributed to the undoubted success of the Exhibition. The exhibits which numbered nearly 3,500 were artistically arranged under the supervision of Mr. Sorab Chessan by a party specially brought down from Bombay by Mr. Setalvad. The exhibits included specimens of needle work, crochet work, gold embroidery work, crayon and pencil work, sewing work, bead work, and dressed photographs. The exhibits came from almost all parts of the country. Bombay also contributed its quota and the specimens sent by the St. Joseph's Foundling Home, St. Mary's Home, and the different Parsi schools were much admired. A bust of the King-Emperor, made out of plaster of Paris, which was exhibited by the Princess of Gondal, also attracted much attention.

Fancy stalls held by local and Bombay ladies was a prominent feature of the side-shows. Among the stall holders were, Mrs. Wales, wife of the Collector of Broach, Mrs. Mohsin Tyebji, Mrs. Manglagavri Setalvad, Mrs. Desai, Mrs. Wiles, Mrs. Rustom N. Vatchaghandhy, Mrs. Seervai, Mrs. Munchershaw Mody, Bai Manekbai Damoria, and Mrs Dhirajlal. Mrs. Wales' stall contained beautiful specimens of Jaipur articles; Mrs. Setalvad's stall exhibited fancy things and jewellery. Mrs. Vatchaghandhy's stall also contained coins, and fancy things, porcelain ware, old gold toys. The entire proceeds of the sales will go to the Exhibition funds, and the ladies deserve the greatest credit for taking so much trouble in holding the stalls.

The Agricultural Section is another important feature. The several specimens of agricultural products of the Presidency were sent in by the Director of Agriculture, who is also coming down shortly to lecture on agricultural subjects in this section. The Local Board has generously contributed Rs. 1,000 to this sections.

SIDESHOWS.

The pleasure-loving public has been provided with a number of sideshows, including an Aerial Flight, a Cinematograph, and a Picture Gallery. In the middle of the ground is situated the Band-stand, where Mr. Razak's Band which has been specially brought down from Surat will play music every night.

The stall held by the school for deaf-mutes of Ahmedabad, is worth seeing. The Honorary Secretary and Head Master of the School, Mr. Pranshanker Lallubhai Desai, has brought down two boys with him. These boys who were born deaf and were consequently mute also, were taught in this school, are now able to speak by the process of lip reading. They follow the movements of the lips of the person speaking to them and also perceive sounds by developing the sense of touch and are thus able to repeat what is spoken to them.

The refreshment stalls are held by Mr. Haridas Valji and by the Mahableshwar Fountain Hotel.

The other stall-holders include Singer and Co., (sewing machines); Sutor and Co. (leather goods); Godrej and Boyce (safes); Mr. Gulam Mohidin Master (museum of curios).

The contracter, Mr. E. K. Patell, also deserves credit for the excellent arrangements made.

MISS VIOLET JACOB MURDER CASE.

Trial at Calcutta.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 12.

Stuart James Forbes, accused in the Elliott Road tragedy, was arraigned to-day before the High Court Sessions, presided over by Mr. Justice Holmwood. A special jury of five Europeans and four Indians was empannelled.

Accused, who is aged nineteen, pleaded not guilty. Accused was charged with causing the death of a girl, Violet Constance Jacob, on the 16th August last, culpable homicide and attempt at suicide. Deceased who was aged seventeen at the time of death, was related to accused. They were on terms of intimacy and the question of their marriage had been frequently discussed. Accused had often taxed her with shrowing him over and taking up with a more favoured suitor. The revolver with which deceased was shot was purchased by accused on 17th February. No one overheard what passed between accused and deceased just before the occurrence. Shortly after the report of fire-arms was heard, people came and found both wounded. The prosecution case was that accused first shot deceased and then attempted to commit suicide. The revolver was found in the left hand of accused. It was a six-chambered revolver which had been fully loaded and four cartridges had been discharged. There were two bullet wounds in the girl's stomach, a third bullet was found in the wall, while a fourth one, accused on himself.

Evidence was then recorded and the case is proceeding.

A SHIPPING CASE.

Alleged Rash Navigation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 12.

The Magistrate of Chandpur yesterday took up the criminal case instituted by the Agent of the I. G. S. N. Co., against the serang of the s. s. "Chaitanya" a steamer, belonging to Bhagyakul Rajas for rash navigation. Defence prayed that the case should be stayed pending the decision of the civil suit in the High Court. After a lengthy discussion, the Magistrate granted time to enable the accused to move the High Court for the transfer of the case.

FIRE IN POONA.

Four Shops Destroyed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JANUARY 12.

A fire broke out last night in the city in a cloth shop in the Raviwar Peth. Three other neighbouring shops were completely gutted. Damages are estimated at Rs. 15,000. One of the shops is covered by insurance.

Egg dealers of Shanghai are developing a trade between China and Canada.

THE NASIK TRAGEDY.

Meeting of the Brahman Sabha.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JANUARY 12.

No further arrests in connection with the Nasik tragedy are reported.

A MEETING of the Brahman Sabha was held on the 9th instant at Thakurdwar in the Hall of the Brahman Sabha to express its extreme regret and abhorrence at the inhuman and wicked murder of Mr. A. M. T. Jackson.

In explaining the object of the meeting, Dr. M. G. Deshmukh, the President of the Sabha, dwelt on the personal qualifications of Mr. Jackson as a Government officer of the district and as a Sanskrit scholar. The act was the most wicked of its kind, as Mr. Jackson was one of the best friends and sympathisers of the people, a great scholar of Sanskrit and a philosopher. The wicked deed was most detestable as it was opposed to the traditions of the Hindu religion.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

"The Brahman Sabha strongly condemns and looks with abhorrence on the inhuman and wicked murder of Mr. A. M. T. Jackson, the late Collector of Nasik, whose Sanskrit scholarship and sympathetic behaviour with all had endeared him to the people with whom he came in contact, and this Sabha heartily sympathises with Mrs. Jackson in her sad bereavement."

"This Sabha, while emphatically and indignantly repudiating the mischievous and baseless allegations by some irresponsible writers against the whole community, sincerely regrets that any raw youth of the Brahmin community should have committed the crime so entirely opposed to the tenets of the Hindu religion and the traditional customs and ideas of the Brahmin community."

"This Sabha deeply regrets the entire absence of religious instruction in the present system of education and humbly prays Government to consider the advisability of taking early steps to introduce proper religious instruction in the daily curriculum of schools and colleges so as to effectually protect Indian youths from the careful influence of anarchical notions."

"This Sabha further earnestly implores that every member of the Brahmin community should consider it his duty to impart proper religious education to children at home."

"A copy of resolution No. 1 be sent to Mrs. Jackson and a copy of resolutions Nos. 1, 2 and 3 to His Excellency the Governor-in-Council.

The meeting was then dissolved after passing a vote of thanks to the President.

JACKSON MEMORIAL FUND.

His Excellency the Governor, Sir George Clarke, has subscribed one hundred rupees to the Memorial fund raised to the late Mr. Jackson by the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society.

HINDU ASTRONOMERS' CONFERENCE.

Rectification of India Alamanacs.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

TINNEVELLY, JANUARY 12.

Details are published of the unique Conference of Hindu Astronomers which will be held at Kaladi, Travancore, on 4th February and suceeding days under the patronage of Swami Sri Sankaracharya, Jagat Guru of Sringari Mutt. Astronomers from all parts of India representing the three different schools, namely the Siddants, Vakya and Driganiths, are invited and travelling and boarding expenses of those who cannot afford them will be borne by the Mutt. The prime object of the conference is to check irregularities in calculations now found in Indian almanacs and to arrive at some satisfactory solution with reference to the system of calculation to be adopted in computation of future almanacs. Experts will be required to read papers in support of their system of calculations with authoritative texts to support their views and prizes will be given to experts in each different school of astronomy, Pandits who will not be present in person may forward their essays which will be considered and adjudged.

CHARGE OF MISAPPROPRIATION.

Frederick Faulkner Arrested at Singapore.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JANUARY 12.

Frederick Faulkner, recently Secretary to Mr. H. P. Fletcher, United States, Charge D'affaires, and who, it is alleged, disappeared from Peking with a large sum of money and for whose arrest the Washington Government applied to the British Government, has been arrested on board the P. and O. steamer "Himalaya" at Singapore.

THE MADRAS COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JANUARY 12.

The appointment of the Hon'ble Mr. M. Hammick as Vice-President Madras Legislative Council, is gazetted.

STATE BALL IN MADRAS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JANUARY 12.

The State Ball given, last night, by the Governor at the Banqueting Hall was not so largely attended as in previous years, but the function was none the less enjoyable. His Excellency opened the ball by dancing the lancers with Mrs. Hammick. With the many admirable toilettes and striking uniforms the ball room and the prettily decorated tent in which supper was served presented a brilliant spectacle.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 12.

Colonel A. Hamilton Gordon, British Service, has been selected to succeed Brigadier-General H. Mullaly in the Chief of Staff's Division in March next.

Lieutenant Marwood, 1st Battalion, York and Lancs Regiment, has been selected for employment with the Army Service Corps.

Colonel Loch, Commandant, 1st Brahmans, is granted an extension of tenure till the 10th August next, when he will be succeeded by Major Hitchins who will become 2nd-in-Command.

The following revised scale of pensions have been fixed for officers of the Indian Army with effect from 1st February next in substitution of the existing scale laid down in Army Regulations, Indian Volume, paragraph 706:—

After 18 years' service for pension, £200; after 19 years, £225; after 20 years, £250; 21 years, £275; 22 years, £300; 23 years, £330; 24 years, £365; 25 years, £400; 26 years, £432; 27 years, £465; 28 years, £500; 29 years, £550; 30 years, £600; 31 years, £650; and 32 years, £700.

Lieut. Colonel Palmer and Major G. E. Elsmie, 25th Cavalry, will be appointed Commandant and 2nd-in-command respectively of that Regiment when Colonel Templer vacates in April next.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

SURSUM CORDA!

It was not possible for me to read the Governor's speech at the opening of the Reformed Legislative Council without a thrill of emotion. It was a speech worthy of the solemnity and importance of the occasion, an occasion marking new and, mayhap, a glorious era. It was weighty, thoughtful, deeply earnest. It had the impress of a magnanimous mind, a mind sensible of the momentous changes made in the constitution, of their far-reaching character and their influence upon the State, for good or evil. Sir George Clarke is in the company of the liberal and high-minded statesman, who take a bright and hopeful view of the situation. Their attitude illustrates the aphorism of Burke. "Magnanimity in politics is not seldom the truest wisdom; and a great empire and little minds go ill together." The new constitution will be worked by His Excellency in the spirit in which it is conceived, and he has already given proof of it in the formation of the new Council. Out of the 21 members to be nominated by Government, as many as 14 may be officials. But the Government have only appointed nine officials, while the rest of the seats have gone to non-officials. Sir George Clarke enters upon the new era with hope and confidence. "A fair white page lies before us," he said. "It is for us to say that nothing is written upon that page that is not in full accordance with conscience and honour." No idle words these. They are not employed as a mere rhetorical flourish. Sir George's character and worth are a guarantee of their good faith and sincerity. Conscience and honour have ever been his own guides, and the Council will have before it his personal example as an inspiration to officials and non-officials alike. Sympathy does not imply weakness,—it would be a fatal mistake to confound it with weakness,—and the Governor's sympathy is of the right kind. His address contains a plain warning to evil-doers, that the introduction of the popular element does not mean a weakening of the administration, that the Government will never flinch from any policy which they will think fit to adopt for the good of the common wealth, that the ultimate executive power will not, and cannot be, abandoned. We can all make ourselves worthy of our great trust and responsibility by cultivating charity, generosity, tolerance. Let us not brood too intently over the defects of details. A great principle has been conceded to us, and on the threshold of our awful duties, we may offer up the prayer, "Lift up our hearts, O Lord." "Sursum corda!"

OUR RIGHTS AND OUR DUTIES.

THE new Councils are sometimes designated as Parliaments by the vernacular press. Let us not be under any delusions. They do not partake of the nature of Parliamentary institutions. They cannot be so described even as an intelligent anticipation of events. Lord Morley has expressly stated that Parliamentary institutions for India are impracticable, and that they are not contemplated in the reforms. We have not here His Majesty's Government confronted with a regular Opposition. There is no party Government, and no party elections. We have not here a Ministry returned to power by the suffrages of the people. Popular representatives in the Council must divest themselves of the notion that they constitute in a manner, His Majesty's opposition. They are taken into the counsel of Government; they are admitted to a partnership in the State concern; they are now actively interested in the working of the administration, and subject to the ultimate and inevitable supremacy of British control, they are given, to a limited extent, the power of shaping the administration. Government and people, officials and non-officials, are not distinct bodies with conflicting interests. We are all equally interested in the good of the commonwealth and those who are most deeply and vitally interested are the people who constitute it. We, Indians, claim the sympathy of our rulers in the administration. But we must remember that this cannot be a one-sided bargain. It is quite as much our own duty to reciprocate the sympathy by cordial co-operation, and by a generous appreciation of the good we may derive from the constitution. A proper sense of our duties and responsibilities, a just recognition of the gains we have made, will bring to us the right spirit and temper for doing our share of the work which lies before us.

THE BOMBAY COUNCIL.

OUR greatest gain is the change in the constitution of the Councils. As the Governor has pointed out, it is a change, not of degree, but principle. It is not only that their basis is broadened, but their constitution is liberalized. It is not only that the number of councillors is increased, but their powers are enlarged. The Councils are really more than their name implies. Their purpose is not legislation, pure and simple. The personnel of the Bombay Council is an interesting study. It is composed of 15 Europeans, 17 Hindus, 7 Mahomedans and 4 Parsis. The most striking feature is the considerable preponderance of non-officials over officials. The right of nomination is exercised, on the whole, with discrimination. There are a few figureheads among the nominated members, but they are all men of influence, either as territorial magnates, or persons occupying a pre-eminent social position. They will not contribute much to the eloquence of the Council; there will be eloquence enough and to spare even without their help; but they may be all presumed to be shrewd and sensible men, and if they will only vote according to conscience and honour, they will have done their duty. Right voting is more valuable than oratorial gifts. Speech is not an end in itself. It is but an instrument for enabling the hearers to arrive at a correct judgment, to which effect is given by voting. I shall not, therefore, follow the example of some Indian critics in deprecating generally the choice of nominated members, and running them down rather indiscriminately. There are four Parsis in the Council, one representing the Corporation and three nominated by Government. The representation is much in excess of the numbers of this community, though it may be regarded as commensurate with its importance. The Parsis need not hanker after special representation. The public spirit and enlightenment will ensure them adequate recognition on the part of Government as has been done in the present instance.

THE NASIK TRAGEDY—A FEW THOUGHTS.

SIR GEORGE CLARKE made a feeling reference to the Nasik tragedy in his opening address, and again adverted to the duty of the people with regard to these atrocities. It is a crime to condone such crimes. There can be no two opinions on the point. It is also not sufficient just to bewail them. We must apply our endeavours towards neutralizing the causes which lead to them. The Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society has taken up the suggestion of Dr. Bhandarkar to raise a memorial to Mr. Jackson, who, as a close and eminent student of Oriental learning and research, had been so intimately connected with the Society. I should say the general public all over India should give tangible expression to their horror and indignation by subscribing largely to a fund in his honour which may be utilized in battling with the anarchist propaganda. I should further suggest that the Government should offer a liberal pension to the unfortunate widow from the Indian revenues. Nothing can compensate her for her irreparable loss. But it will be some comfort to her that in her bereavement she has the warm and active sympathy of both the Government and the people. Something must be done outside rules and regulations, as the case to be dealt with is so grievously exceptional. I was struck by a remark of Dr. Pollen in his letter about Mr. Jackson, which has been quoted by the London correspondent of this journal: "These mad men and murderers seem to attack those who are kindest to their race." Sir William Curzon-Wyllie was a great friend and helper of students, and it was a student who murdered him. Lord Minto is one of the kindliest and most liberal of Viceroys and yet an attempt was made upon his life at Ahmedabad. Sir Andrew Fraser, late Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, was kind and courteous to natives, and yet an attempt was made to assassinate him on the eve of his retirement. What may be the reason? I had myself given some thought to this matter, and discussing it with friends, I have lighted upon an ingenious explanation. A deep meaning, it is argued, underlies the object of the anarchists in picking out the best Englishmen, and the greatest friends of natives, for murder. It is an essential part of their propaganda to create a feeli[illegible]

hatred against the rulers, and the sympathetic English official is an obstacle in his way. The influence of his life and conduct, so far as it goes, serves to neutralize the poison. He appears, therefore, to be a fit subject for their malevolence. They are not so readily disposed to touch the official who is rough or over-bearing in his manners because he is supposed, in a way, to further their aim.

DION.

BURMA KHEDDAH CASE.

Cross-examination of the Informer.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JANUARY 12.

To-day is the seventh day of the trial of J. B. Birch, M.C. Gupta and M. S. Mukerji in connection with the second Kheddah case.

Po Mya's cross-examination which began on Monday was continued before the Special Sessions and the Jury. Cross-examination by Mr. De Glanville, on behalf of the first two accused, was directed to show that Po Mya, the informer in the case and a clerk in the Kheddah department, was altogether to be discredited, that in order to get into trouble the three accused he had done away with the working agreement papers of the sirdars and hunters, some of which were executed in India and others at the Katha. Witness could not speak to payments in the salary bills to men though he was present when thumb impressions of the hunters were taken by Gupta one day previous to making the payments on 24th May, 1907. No travelling bills were forthcoming for the three extra men who admittedly came here from India three weeks before the main body, numbering 292, is alleged to have arrived. K. B. Bannerji's cross-examination of the witness was directed to prove that Mya was always in pecuniary difficulties, that he had misappropriated moneys belonging to his superiors in the Public Works Department and also in the Kheddah Department that he must have known that agreements existed at the time, Mukerji returned from Chittagong and made over to him for safe custody in the stationery box of the office and to render his account as to disbursements of money to Birch.

THE NETRA DACOITY CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 12.

The Netra dacoity case came up before Mr. Bompas this evening and another accused Bhusan Chander Mitra was enlarged on bail.

Pravash Chandra Dev was accused in the bomb conspiracy case, but discharged after trial at the Alipore on the New Year Day. He attended the proclamation parade then with others and proceeded to Kalighat where after Puja he was proceeding to Tollygunge to attend the races when on the way his ghari was stopped and he and his followers taken to Tollygunge thana. After a careful search the police let off the men on recognizance. The reason for this police step is said to be that the police suspected Pravash was after some mischief, and his elaborate rituals at Kalighat were in view of a successful outrage on the Viceroy in case His Excellency attended to races.

SERVANT FOUND WITH THROAT CUT.

A Mysterious Occurrence.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 12.

The Alipore Police are inquiring into a mysterious case in which a new arrival from Ranchi was found with his throat cut in his master's house. The man went to sell vegetables in the Municipal Market and on return was found in that condition. In the hospital he said he wanted to commit suicide and inflicted the wound himself, but in the dying declaration before the Magistrate said that his master had inflicted the wound with a chopper for neglect of work. The police are inquiring.

CHRISTMAS TREAT FRAUD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JANUARY 12.

One Stubaik, describing himself as an Eurasian, has been sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment by Abdul Rahman, Second Magistrate, under charges of cheating and forgery. This was the man who drew up a bogus appeal for subscriptions for the Christmas treat for the inmates of the Local Friend-in-Need Society, which appeal was purported to have been signed by Colonel Bromfield, Secretary of the Institution. He did it with the aid of a dismissed peon of the Society. The list was circulated and about Rs. 28 were collected, but the fraud was detected and the peon was sentenced at an earlier stage of the proceedings.

BURMA RAILWAY EARNINGS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JANUARY 12.

The total earning of the Burma Railway for the past half year ending 31st December were Rs. 79,34,832 and for the corresponding period of last year they were Rs. 78,33,441 showing an increase of Rs. 1,01,391.

TRAMWAY COMPLAINT.

THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—This morning when travelling on a tram car from Girgaum to the Fort, it was noticed by the passengers that the Driver No. 140 was driving very fast nearly all the way, before reaching the stopping place opposite Messrs. Whiteaway Laidlaw and Co., the speed was excessive to such an extent, that the car could not be pulled up without dashing into another car standing in front. The impact was so great, that the stopping car in front was forced on nearly or quite its own length, with the result that the passengers were thrown forward against the seats in front of them. I had my knee badly hurt, and a Parsi gentleman had his leg cut so much as to draw blood. When the Driver was spoken to by the passengers, he told them in a most insolent manner to "shut up," and the Conductor said they were acting under the Company's orders to drive fast to keep within time.—Yours etc.

J. W. PILGAMKER.

THE NAVY LEAGUE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—My attention has been called to several references in the press to what are described as "the internal dissensions" in the Navy League.

As such a statement is entirely without foundation, and likely to prove injurious to the League, may I be allowed to say that I am not aware of any dissension in the League whatever, and that the recent litigation was entirely a personal matter on the part of three members, who had to pay the costs of their legal action, which they have now withdrawn.

The Navy League has been entirely re-organised and re-constituted with a subscription of Is. as the basis of membership; it is now stronger than it has ever been before, and has rapidly formed branches in districts never previously penetrated and in which up to its appearance, have had no knowledge of the meaning of the sea power to Great Britain and the Empire.—Yours etc.,

R. YERBURGH.
President.

A MASONIC BANQUET.

Sir John Muir-Mackenzie's Speech.

LODGE Imperial Brotherhood No. 1041 S. C. held its regular meeting last night, where the Hon'ble Mr. Justice R. Knight, I. C. S., gave a speech on "The Implications of Freemasonry" in the presence of a large number of members and visitors who had attended to hear the address. After the meeting the Lodge entertained at a Banquet, amongst several distinguished guests, the Hon'ble Sir John Muir-Mackenzie, K. C. S. I., Amongst those present were the Hon'ble Mr. Justice F. C. O. Beaman, I. C. S., R. W. Master, Colonel R. H. Forman, General A. Sloggett, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice R. Knight, I. C. S., Messrs. W. A. Haig, Brown, J. Greig, N. B. Muncherji, J. C. Mistree, S. M. Amroliwala, R. D. Sethna, Nurottum M. Goculdas, the Hon'ble Dr. T. B. Nariman, Messrs. Mirza Ali Akber Khan, Karimbhoy Adamje Peerbhoy, Fyaz Badroodin Tyebji, N. V. Mandlik, Mirza Ali Mohammed Khan, D. B. Mehta, Dr. B. S. Shroff, Messrs. Rahimtoolla Currimbhoy, M. R. Jayakar, J. B. Boman Behram, D. E. Patel, the Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Setalvad, Messrs. A. M. Kajiji, V. F. Taraporewala, D. L. Vaidya, Abdoolcader A. Ebrahim, Syed Ali Belgrami, Captain W. Hobbs, Mr. M. M. Karbhari.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman proposed the toast of the Hon'ble Sir J. Muir-Mackenzie, who responded as under:—

SIR J. MUIR-MACKENZIE'S SPEECH.

"When your Worshipful Master, my friend of years, invited me to this entertainment and told me I was to speak, I confess that I gave a groan. For speeches, prepared speeches, are to be a serious labour. However, I comforted myself, for there was one subject on which just now I felt pretty full, I mean politics, and I felt that I could run on for half an hour or so with considerable ease and glibness on Reforms, enlarged Legislative Councils and similar topics, and perhaps strike some interesting, and as I thought in my vanity, not wholly unilluminating, sparks. But the Master elicited another groan when he told me that politics were wholly taboo, as I have been lately so fed up with politics that other subjects have been crowded out. On reflection, however, I felt relieved, for I felt sure that if I had talked politics I should have had to be discreet, and we all know what an unmitigated bore it is to have to be discreet, or even judicious. The man who talks politics in England, still more in Ireland, is greatly to be envied; for even if he be a member of the Government he need not be in the least judicious. In fact, his being a member of Government seems to justify him in abandoning discretion to the winds. He can abuse Dukes, if he is on the one side, or Mr. Lloyd-George and Mr. Winston Churchill if he is on the other. Even as regards foreign affairs he has a certain license. For it has been told me that there is a convention between the various Governments that in public and even in Parliament any one may say what he pleases and that no notice will be taken of anything which is not put down in black and white in official communications. As for home politics it seems to be permitted that the statements of the other side shall be discredited as cold, frigid and calculated lies, or the most discreditable transactions known to history, yet none seems to "feel a preen the waur" as we say in Scotland. Anyhow, once forbidden politics I felt I could let myself go. And again I was comforted, because the main object for which this Lodge was constituted has been one of my own most earnest pursuits, namely, the

PROMOTION OF GENIALITY

and good fellowship between people of all classes, colours, and communities in this great City and Presidency. And how difficult it is to bring about this geniality which I have mentioned! There are difficulties even between Indian and Indian, even between Hindoo and Hindoo, where one caste cannot dine, much less marry, with another. Even among you, my Indian friends, there are numerous difficulties of race and tradition, of religion and social custom. Greater still are the difficulties for the Indian and the European. To the Briton there is no food like the roast beef of old England. To the orthodox Indian it is an abomination. To the European wine is that which maketh glad the heart of man; to the strict follower of the prophet it is anathema. And when even these great differences are ignored, what differences of manners and social custom! Little in themselves they produce awkwardnesses, uneasinesses. The Indian who comes to my house cannot take off his heavy puggree and is only now accustoming himself to keep on his boots which not to infringe the laws of Eastern manners must be made in European style. How long will it be before we go in and out of one another's houses as those do who are of the same race and community, before the visit ceases to be formally announced, or arranged by appointment, before the visitor comes simply for the pleasure of seeing his friends, and not to perform a call of ceremony or respect or to do some business, before he will not merely take the stiff upright chair, but will sink into the comfortable armchair and perhaps put his feet up! How long indeed! But I believe it is coming. I fancy that in that admirable institution,

THE ORIENT CLUB,

it is coming already. Talking the other day with a young friend of mine about a very exclusive Indian club, he said why if you did come there it would only be to oblige us. Now I find myself going to the Orient Club, not in the least to oblige the Club, but to enjoy myself, and I think the men I meet there are enjoying themselves. We allow ourselves there to come within each others' guards and there is an atmosphere of what can only be described by that admirable French expression "sans-gene." There I play billiards with my coat off and my Indian friend doffs his puggree for nothing at all or the light little skull cap.

"And in this Lodge you have found another way of promoting geniality and mutual understanding. Here you engage in a cult of

A GREAT AND WORTHY IDEAL,

the significance and community of which is enforced by common vows and a common ritual. You consecrate your efforts at mutual understanding by means of a species of religion. Truly an admirable conception. In thanking you all for allowing me to meet you round this festive board, I raise my glass, as the French and German say, in honour and respect to your Lodge and in earnest hope that its membership may spread and may increase in usefulness and the achievement of its most laudable and public spirited objects.

"TOO OLD!"

"Gentlemen, I thank you all for the kind manner in which you have raised the toast of my health. You will have noticed and perhaps with surprise that I have not thanked your Master for his extraordinarily kind appreciations of myself. The fact is, Gentlemen, I am not at all sure that I intend to do so at all. For I regard them as nothing better than an atonement and a very partial atonement for the grievous impertinence, not to say insult, which he entirely mistaking the liberty allowable to our long friendship, chose to perpetrate on me a few days ago. When he gave me the invitation to this banquet, I not only accepted it but humbly suggested that perhaps I might become a mason in this Lodge. Now what do you think was his reply? Instead of welcoming me with open arms as I had certainly expected, he told me that I was too old to become a mason. Too old! Was ever more pernicious insolence flung in the face of a man of only 55 or at any rate not yet 56? Full nearly did I annihilate him with some such crushing rejoinder as "too old yourself." But being a man of infinite self-control I reserved my vengeance and I intend to take it now. I intend to tell him now before you all how very much too old, I think him. Worshipful Master, you are too old, too ridiculously old, to carry so few grey hairs. You may have a crown of righteousness, but where, Sir, is that hoary head which we are told on the best authority ought to be its invariable accompaniment? I observe a certain tonsure-like appearance on the said crown which may give you an appearance of the ecclesiastical, it may even render appropriate the title which your Lodge gives you of Worshipful. Your position on the High Court Bench rightly secures you the title of Honourable, but you cannot suppose that you can be regarded by any of us venerable, as I am sure you will be widely regarded when you begin to look even tolerably old. Then, again, Worshipful Sir, let me observe that you have a remarkable number of enthusiasms and energies in the artistic, literary, and philosophical domain for which in the judgment of all right-thinking persons you certainly are far too old. These enthusiasms, these energies, these alertnesses, we expect of young fellows of thirty or thereabouts. If literature, if philosophy, were your profession we should not be surprised. We see the same, shall we say, in Bernard Shaw! But you have a grand and absorbing profession, the administration of the law. That you should do all these other things and do them so well, I say with the young man in Alice, At your age do you think it is right? It would be easy to enumerate other gifts and qualities such as your fancy and imagination, your witty and often eloquent power of speech, for which you are too old, Sir, far too old.

"Now, Gentlemen, I trust that your Master feels that he has got from me as good as he gave. There is one matter in which I see that you all think he is too old. He is too old to be given any other office in your Lodge than that of Master. His wide experience, his knowledge of your craft, his powers of leadership, his coming in and going out among the people of this Presidency for many years, these and other qualities, have won him the regard and approbation which have made you choose him to be head of this excellent Lodge, to which once more I wish all prosperity and success."

THE LATE MR. K. R. CAMA.

Mr. Sukhadwalla Guarantees a Lakh of Rupees.

A MEETING of the General Committee of the late Mr. K. R. Cama Memorial Fund was held last evening in the Rooms of the B. B. R. A. Society, the Rev. Dr. Mackichan presiding. On the motion of Mr. H. A. Wadia, seconded by Mr. Dadachanji, the following gentlemen were appointed members of the Executive Committee:—The Hon'ble Sir. N. G. Chandavarkar, the Rev. Dr. Mackichan, Mr. H. A. Wadia, Mr. Purshotam Vishram Mavji, Mr. Fazulbhoy J. Lalji, Dr. Stanley Reid, Mr. D. Johnstone, Mr. Damodardass G. Sukhadwalla, Mr. Jehangir B. Petit, Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, Mr. Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Mr. Jeevanji Jamshedji Mody, Mr. M. M. Cama, Mr R. S. Rustamji and Mr K. Netrajan.

The Committee then proceeded to discuss the form the memorial should take.

Mr. Sukhadwalla said that an independent memorial should be raised to the memory of the late Mr. K. R. Cama and if the Committee was willing to work on that line he would guarantee a lakh of rupees on behalf of a friend for the erection of a building which would accommodate a free reading-room and library and an oriental institute after the name of Mr. K. R. Cama.

Dr. Reid then proposed that this meeting decide that the most suitable memorial to the late Mr. K. R. Cama would be an oriental institute; it accepts with gratitude Mr. Sukhadwalla's guarantee on behalf of a friend to provide a sum of a lakh of rupees for a building which will accommodate a free reading-room and library and oriental institute to bear the name of Mr. K. R. Cama; any balance of the above amount remaining over after the building has been provided to be applied to the equipment of the institute; it empowers the Executive Committee to issue an appeal for funds on these lines.

Mr. M. M. Kama seconded the proposition which was carried unanimously.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

A MAHOMEDAN UNIVERSITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to your leading article in your issue of the 10th instant, in connection with the proposed Mahomedan University, I take the liberty to state that in advocating the cause in the interest of the Mahomedans you have rendered very valuable service, for which the whole community is highly indebted to you. I shall feel obliged if you will permit me to say what a little I know of it. It may be within the recollection of many of your readers that His Highness Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah Aga Khan when he presided over the All-India Mahomedan Educational Conference in 1902 at Delhi on the occasion of the Delhi Durbar, in his able speech, strongly advocated the cause of establishing the the proposed University and appealed to the community to collect one crore of rupees for the same. His Highness has full sympathy with the movement and gives strong support to the scheme by making an annual grant of Rs. 6,000 to the Sir Sayed Ahmed Memorial Fund, which is mainly to be utilised in starting the said University. These views of His Highness were fully endorsed by the Hon'ble Sir Raja Ali Mahomed, Khan in his Presidential address at the Mahomedan Educational Conference held in Rangoon in December last. It is also very pleasing to note that His Excellency Sir George Clarke, has full sympathy with the scheme and wishes that expectation with regard to the scheme may soon be realised and has also contributed to the Fund. Your etc.

HABIBURREHMAN KHAN.

THEATRICALS IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am astonished at the poor support which is being given to one of the best theatrical Companies, it has been my lot to see in Bombay during the 20 years I have been here.

Bombay, till recently, was so badly off for theatres that it was small wonder that we were badly off for good acting too.

We now have three theatres and it seems a pity a Company like the English Comedy Company, now playing at the Novelty Theatre, should not receive better encouragement. We have learnt to appreciate Bandmann's visits to Bombay, but there is surely room for more than the few visits of one Company, and all theatre-lovers should patronise every really good theatrical enterprise. I trust you may find room in your columns for this letter which is quite unsolicited.

I have no personal acquaintance with or interest in any member of this excellent Company. I am only sorry to see a good thing wasted.—Yours, &c.

B. M. DIMMOCK.

Malabar Hill, January 11.

BAND AT THE EXCELSIOR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—You will, I am sure, allow me a little space in your esteemed paper, to the advantage, I hope, of the above orchestra at the Cinemetograph. But before going into the subject in discussion, few can help noticing, how, when theatrical companies and others in the entertainment line, put forward their efforts for the benefit of the public of Bombay, some people are so hard to please.

A more selfish article than that appearing in the editorial column of your contemporary of the 11th instant never appeared before. "X. Y. Z." in the same paper of to-day's date begs to contradict, but moves the blame on the Skating Rink. Why does that valued journal always want to voice what the public do not any way mean?—Yours etc.

LIVE AND LET LIVE.

January 12.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

SWEEPSTAKE RACE.—Sailed at 4-15 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Time Allowances. M. S.	Entered by
Trixie	3 9	Officers Gloucester Regt.
Dixie	Scr	E Y Watson.
Lalin	3 9	Col H Mead.
Cordie	9 58	Capt. B. Thomas.
Maud	10 30	Officers, R. E.
Sarah	14 42	J. E. Needham.
Sid Cutter Hardinge	14 42	R I M S Hardinge.
Jean	16 16	B. C. Heade.

Course: Cee Vessel to Mark Buoy to Port thence North Karanja Buoy to Port, thence to Cee Vessel to Starboard = 6 31 miles.

THE Chilian Congress has recommended the Government to buy two "Dreadnoughts" instead of one.

A CHALONS resident recently bought at auction for five shillings a dusty, grimy old picture. He had it cleaned, and discovered it to be a genuine Watteau. Experts estimated its value at £1,600.

THE LAHORE SEDITION CASE.

Letters of Lala Lajpat Rai.

During the hearing of the charges against Ajit Singh of sedition at Lahore on Tuesday, the following letters were put in:—

The first was to Parmanand from G. L. Batra marked "Private. Destroy it after reading."

University Union, Edinburgh,
4-11-1907.

Dear Mr. Parmanand,—I am sorry to tell you that I won't be able to pay the £1 that I promised for Ajit Singh and others, as I am very hard up for money just now, but I might be able to do so in February or March if that won't be too late. This is an altogether private affair and so take my name off the list and destroy this. I am very sorry to do so, but I do it in extremity. I trust you as an Aryan brother. I hear from Bhola Nath that he has paid you. I am afraid you will have to return him without telling my name.—Your sincerely.

G. L. BATRA.

"P. S.—It is strictly private. You know the consequence if you expose it. What would be my state as a dog?"

The second letter dated 28th February, 1907, from Lajpat Rai in Lahore to Parmanand in London was as follows:—

My dear Bhaiji,—Your last letter was duly to hand. I am sorry I could not write to you for so long. I have not shown your letter to Lala Hansraj or to anyone else, because I am sure in my mind that you should not come back without a degree. I shall take the responsibility of keeping you there even if the committee refuse. In fact the fund under foreign education is quite sufficient to meet the charge even if you have to stay on for another six months. There is no use of doing things by halves. To ask you to return without a degree will be stultifying ourselves in the eyes of the public. This should I think be final in that connection.

You may be sorry to learn that I have practically retired from active Samajic life. I have for some time noticed a strange disintegration in our party which in my opinion is due, amongst other causes, to the failure of L. Hansraj to take other workers into his confidence and to insist upon the lines of work not liked by others. Bai Mulraj, in combination with L. Amir Chand and Badhawa Ram, is trying to from a party of his own. He has practically the whole body of the Upadishaks on his side. He is very bitterly opposed to L. Mulkraj and is ascribing dishonest motives to L. Hansraj. He is opposed to me on account of my political activity. He is trying in L. Thakur Datt, Dharam Ram Bhaj Datt, Ballaram, etc. He is very hard at it while no attempt is being made to meet him. He means nothing but mischief. He is arming at authority and position of L. Hansraj. L. Ram Parshad is at Kham managing his factory. As for myself I have ceased taking any active part on the management of the Samaj and the college. I can never think of doing anything which might in any way lessen or tamper with the leadership of L. Hansraj. He is only a man in the Aryan Samaj, but still I feel I can work no longer with him. There is a feeling working in me that L. Hansraj used me as a tool and abandoned me, when on my return I was attacked by people, and thinks that I can serve no useful purpose now. I may be wrong, and I wish I were wrong. At times I hate myself for thinking so and try to take a more charitable view of things, but then I find myself helpless before the demon of suspicion and distrust. I live almost alone with my books and newspapers. Lalla, Sain Das, etc., see me very rarely. It is long since I ever invited Lalla Hansraj or others. We meet very rarely and generally only formally. About the election of the "Man. Co." officers you might have read in the newspapers.

The judgment in the "Punjabi" case also added to my misery. Taking a broad view I am inclined to feel happy as the judgment has worked wonders and has brought about a change for the better, which 16 years' preaching could not. But when I find people inclined to throw the responsibility of poor Jaswant Rai's misfortunes on me, I do now and then feel miserable, not that I shirk the responsibility, but because so much trouble and misery in store for Jaswant Rai pains me considerably. The European community here are in a state of panic. The boys behaved very rudely on the day Jaswant Rai was convicted. They are said to have insulted Lady Rivaz by throwing mud in her carriage, and hooting her and so on. However, Jaswant Rai, in appearance at least, is firm and may survive a long term of imprisonment. So is the editor, but now the responsibility of continuing the paper will devolve upon me. Then there is a danger of Spencer suing for damages in a civil suit.

Then as if all this was not sufficient to crush me my son-in-law (Dr. Jai Chand is almost dying. However, I have firm faith in the wisdom and benevolence of an all good Providence. It is he who shapes our destines and by his decrees we must abide. It is my prayer day and night that the light of truth and patriotism may not be dimmed by any misfortunes, and that God may grant me fortitude and courage to stand by my guns and do my duty manfully and cheerfully. It is in moments like these that one requires true and tried friends to encourage him, to inspire him and to give their moral support to his work which unfortunately are not found in abundance in this degenerate land of our.

Railway people have applied to me to formulate a constitution for a Railway Union and I shall be very much obliged if you send me the rules and regulations of a railway union. Besides I shall feel very thankful if you can manage to send me one new book every month. It may be a revolutionary or a political, novel or a history of some patriotic movement, or a life of a Nationalist, or so on. Shyamji might employ a little of his money in sending a number of such books, containing true ideas on politics to the student community here. I am confident good literature of the right sort, if supplied to boys, will be productive of solid results.

How does he propose to spend his gift of Rs. 10,000 for political missionaries? Is he prepared to place a portion of this at our disposal? Just sound him and let me know. What are the feelings among the Indians in London about the "Punjabi" case, and what is its effect on public opinion there? Please remember me kindly to Mr. Shyamji and Mrs. Shyamji, but mind this is a strictly confidential communication not to be shown to anyone. Please let me know a little more about the life of Indians in England.—Yours very sincerely.

LAJPAT RAI.

The third letter was as follows:—

Lahore, 11th April, 1908.

"My Dear Bhaiji,—Thanks for the letter which I got by last mail. The matters have since then gone from bad to worse. However, I do not want to bother you about the same. My last letter to you was strictly confidential and ought to remain so. Please do not send me Motley's "Dutch Republic" as I have got the same. A book has been published recently under the title of "The Nemesis of Nations." I read a review of it in the "Pioneer." Please send me a copy of it. Am I to understand that you have left India House. If so may I ask why. The "Punjabi" case was finally argued before the Chief Court yesterday and I am afraid judgment will go against us and Jaswant Rai will have to pass six months in jail. We are passing through strange times and the people are in a sullen mood. Even the agricultural classes have begun to agitate. My only fear is that the bursting out may not be premature; however, it is Providence that is evidently guiding all this and we can safely trust in him.—Yours affectionately,

LAJPAT RAI.

During the reading of the letters Mr. Bevan Petman said that the words "Man Co.," which appeared twice in the second letter probably meant managing committee.

With reference to the manuscript of the book referred to in the report of the sedition charge, the following is a summary of extracts from the introduction explaining the contents of the book. The aim of the present work was to place in the hands of the people such a powerful weapon as explosive materials. In the first chapter the preparation of explosive materials with the aim of being able to use them was explained. It was stated that the quickest and simplest methods had been selected and the most powerful substances had been chosen. In the second chapter was given a description of articles which could be prepared in a simple way. In the third chapter were given formula for calculating the necessary charges and it was remarked that one could seldom wait to use these in the moment of action. The introduction then went to say, concerning the manufacture of explosives, that one has to knew of the means in one's way and the explosives one has at one's disposal first of all. In determining what explosives are to be used, the leading consideration must be quickness in manufacture. The introduction concludes to the effect that one should know the explosive materials at one's disposal and so be prepared in the moment of action, but must determine what structures it is useful to destroy.

HIGH COURT.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

Before Mr. Justice Davar.

RE SAVALDAS SATTRANANDAS AND OTHERS.

Mr. Inverarity appeared for the Bombay Co., Ltd., and applied for the adjournment of the hearing of the rule for the revocation of the Insolvency proceedings of this Court and for an order for substituted service of the rule on the second and third insolvents. Mr. Inverarity said that the two insolvents were at China and Manila. The rule was sent by registered post but was returned unserved.

His Lordship granted the application.

RE MADHAWJI MAGANLAL AND OTHERS.

Mr. Kapadia, for the insolvents, applied that the insolvents might be allowed to file their schedule jointly.

The application was granted.

RE GOVINDRAM KHATUMAL AND OTHERS.

Mr. Bhandarkar, for the insolvents, applied for and obtained leave for substituted service.

RE HAJI ISMAIL HAJI HABIB.

Mr. Vakil, who appeared for the insolvent, applied for a rule nisi for the withdrawal of the insolvent's petition, who, he said, had settled with all his creditors.

The rule was granted.

RE THOMAS SIMPSON.

Mr. K. B. Dastur, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained two months' time to file the schedule.

RE WALLACE ROSS.

On the application of Mr. K. B. Kolaskar, the insolvent, was given leave to serve notices and to amend the schedule.

RE AMBALAL UMEDRAM.

Mr. Kapadia, for the insolvent, moved absolute a rule for the revocation of adjudication order.

The rule was made absolute.

RE HIRJI LILADHAR AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, moved absolute a rule for the revocation of the adjudication order. The insolvent, said the learned counsel, had settled with all his creditors.

The rule was made absolute.

RE KANJI BHANJI.

Mr. Kolaskar appeared for and obtained an extension of the insolvent's interim order.

RE MOHANDASS DWARKADASS.

Mr. Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained a fortnight's time to file his schedule.

RE SORABJI DADABHOY LAM.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, applied for three months' extension of the interim order.

His Lordship granted the application.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents received their discharges:—Sheik Camroodeen Sheik Hoosein, Isaac Cook, Badridass Chetumal, Ganpatrao Damodher Shiromani, Morarji Ukarna Lohana, Vasudev Sadashiv Talpade, Arthur Misquith, Haji Moosa Haji Joosab Memon, Valji Haji Khe[illegible], Kashiram Bhav and others, Hassam Be[illegible] Halai Memon, Harilal Pragji Bhatt, Pestanji Framji Talati, Vamanrao Ganpat, Tulsally Tyebali and Mulji Girdhar Sha.

POLICE NEWS.

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

ESPLANADE.

Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate.

THEFT IN THE MINT.

Inspector Guider charged Jaffer Curbux, a Mahomedan, with theft of a gold sovereign from H.M.'s Mint, Bombay.

Mr. Pudumji, the bullion keeper, complained that on Friday morning one sovereign was missing. The accused was a bag holder in the Mint and though he was told to be present he absented himself on Saturday and Monday when the missing sovereign was searched for. The police were informed and the accused was arrested. A sovereign was found on him. The accused pleaded guilty and said he had concealed the coin in the hem of his trousers.

The accused was convicted and ordered to receive ten stripes.

THIEVING SERVANT.

Inspector Lewis charged Prema Harjiwan, a Hindu servant with the theft of a silver watch and chain, five bars of gold, twenty-five sovereigns, and ruby ring collectively valued at Rs. 1,455, the property of his master, Jagadbhai Dayabhai.

The complaint was that on the 6th instant, the complainant who is a goldsmith arrived in Bombay from Durban and the accused was brought with him from that place as a servant. On the 9th instant the complainant leaving the keys of his boxes with the accused left home at 11 p.m. Next morning he found the accused had left and had not returned. He examined his trunk and discovered the theft. A report was made to the police and the accused was arrested at Kalyan. He was just leaving by a railway train to Howrah. He was brought to Bombay with the missing property. The accused having served the complainant faithfully for a long time he did not wish to press the charge.

The accused pleaded guilty and prayed for mercy.

The Magistrate convicted and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. W. HAWES, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 13th January.

5—PROFICIENCY CLASS.

Parade for the week for Nos. 1 and 2 Companies, Thursday the 13th at 7 p.m. at the B V A Club Apollo Bunder.

6 DRILLS.

Saturday the 15th inst at Mahaluxmi Fort. Parade at Grant Road Station at 4-50 p.m. cyclists to proceed direct to Fort.

Dress. Khaki and Helmets.

7—DRILLS E. E. Co.

Friday the 14th instant at 6-30 p.m. Parade at Apollo Bunder and proceed to Middle Ground for Defence Light Manning.

9—RANGE.

The 109th Infantry Range at Santa Cruz will be available for Class Firing practice and Spoon Competitions on Sunday the 16th instant.

Train leaves Colaba Station, at 6-55 p.m.

Train leaves Church Gate Station at 7 a.m.

E. P. CUDLIP, Lt., R. A.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 13th January.

45.—Detail for the week ending 15th instant.

Thursday 13th inst.—"L" Coy, Parade on Coy, Parade Ground at 8 a.m.

Friday 14th inst—All Recruits of the current season to parade at Headquarters at 6-30 p.m.

46. Camp of Instruction.—It is notified for information that the Annual Camp of Instruction will take place at Santa Cruz from the 29th January to the 5th February.

The General Officer Commanding will make his Annual Inspection of the Corps on Saturday the 5th February.

47. Rifle Meeting—It is notified for information that the Annual Rifle Meeting will take place about the end of February. Only those members who have fired their course of Musketry are eligible to compete.

48. Rifle Meeting.—The All Comers' Match, 1st Bn. G. I. P. Ry. Volrs. will be fired at Ghat Kopar on the 24th January.

Shooting commence at 8 a.m.

Post entries allowed.

49.—Musketry—The Range at Ghat Kopar will be available for Class Firing as follows:—

Friday the 14th.
Saturday the 15th.
Sunday the 16th,

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 5 p.m.

50—Leave—The Commanding Officer has been pleased to grant leave of absence to the undermentioned:—

No 6449 Vol B Roach, "F" Coy, from 12th January to 11th March.

No 6543 Vol A R Short, "G" Coy. from 17th January to 16th September.

51.—Enrolments.—The undernamed having been enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "F" Company:—

No. 6813 Vol E S. Samson.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY RACES.

Fifth Extra Meeting.

Saturday, January 15.

HANDICAPS.

THE LINGFIELD PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs. Chivalry 9st 12lbs, Oakton 9st 3lbs, Forfeit 9st 11b, Confederation late Admiral Crichton 8st 11lbs, St Patrick 8st 6lbs, T M E 8st 11bs, Lady Leslie 8st. Milner II 7st 11lbs, Rosewater 6st.

Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 6lbs.

THE MAHIM PLATE—Distance 5 furlongs. Tachreet 10st 3lbs, Salanic 9st 10lbs, Lookman 9st 5lbs, Creditor 9st 5lbs, Ashroff 9st 2lbs, Scimitar 8st 13lbs, Meerjan 8st 11lbs, Mumbra 8st 9lbs, Gold Mint 8st 8lbs, Shanwar 8st 6lbs, Rajput 8st 3lbs, Hargon 8st, Vedas 7st 12lbs, Gafal 7st 11lbs, Darby 7st 8lbs Hachal 7st 8lbs, Antica 7st 7lbs, Corrector 7st 7lbs, Sabah 7st 6lbs. Hishan 7st 6lbs, Saree 7st 6lbs, Nishan 7st 5lbs, Lari 7st 4lbs, Minerva 7st 3lbs, Plassy 7st 2lbs, Jarick 7st, Royal Realm 6st 10lbs, Harib 6st 7lbs.

Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 5lbs.

Second Entries closed on Tuesday, 11th January.

FIRST DAY, WEDNESDAY, 9TH FEBRUARY.

THE BOMBAY CITY PLATE.—Distance about 1 1-4 miles.

First Entries 10.

Mr C J: Whittingham's ch e h Fizz by Vites Fidra (5 years)
Lt Col J S Forbes' b g The Rooster (5 years)
Mr R H Gahagan's br g Sham Fight (6 years)

THE IMPORTERS PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

First Entries 7.

Mr J C Smith's b aus m Boomey by Souvenir Camille (aged)
Mr G K's b aus m Dansense by Havoc Can Can 14 2 (5 years)
Mr M Goculdass' ch r g Forfeit (5 years)
Mr Bailey's ch g Marion Mere (by wire)

THE PADDOCK PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

First Entries 9.

Mr Newton's g e h Chechan 13.3
Mr Newton's Sheriff 13.1 3-4
Mr W T Mile's bl a h Nagashi 13.2 (by wire)

THE NEW PLATE.—Distance 1-2 mile.

First Entries 19.

Mr Naji Syed Rashid's ch a h Foronto 13 2 3-4
Mr Pitt's g a h Alert 13 3
Mr Pitt's b a h Adept 13 3
Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Siriska 13 3
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Jumbo 13 2 3-4
Mr A R Ameer's g a h William Tell 13 2 1-2
Mr Sulleman Maha[illegible]'s b a h Brother 13 2 3-4
Mr Essa Mulla Sulleman's g a h Rajub 13 2 1-2
Mr Hea[illegible] b a h Ipswich 13 3

SECOND DAY, SATURDAY, 12TH FEBRUARY. THE GRAND WESTERN HANDICAP.—Distance about 1 mile, 1 furlong.

First Entries 12.

Mr C R Whittingham's ch e h Fizz
Mr R H Gahagan's br g Sham Fight
Mr M Goculdass's b g Refresher 14 2
Messrs Garda Munford's ch e m Lady Violet (by wire)

THE MALABAR HILL PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

First Entries 9

Mr A J D Souza's b aus g Lord Merv (aged)
Mr R H Gahagan's br g Sham Fight (6 years.)

THE IMPORTERS HANDICAP.—Distance 6 furlongs.

First Entries 21.

Mr M Goculdass' ch g Forfeit.
Capts Grant and Tidswell's b e g Vancouver (6 years) (by wire)

THE BOMBAY DERBY.—Distance about 1 mile 4 furlongs.

First Entries 22

Mr Newton's b a h Thaboor (5 years)
Mr Newton's b a h Hadee (aged)
Mr Newton's b a h Sandid (4 years)
Mr D Ranchordass' g a h Well Done (5 years)

THE TOM LE MESURIER PLATE.—Distance about 7 furlongs

First Entries 18

Mr R A A Willis' g a h M V O 13 3 3 4
Mr W T Mills' bl a h Nagashi 13 2 (by wire)
Mr M Goculdass' ch a h Winchester 13 3-4

THE MELTON PLATE.—Distance 6 Furlongs

First Entries 35

Mr Naji Syed Rashid's ch a h Toronto 13 2 3 4
Mr Syed Rashid's g a h Khandala 13 3-2
Mr Newton's b a h Nas

BY THE WAY.

A PARLIAMENTARY SURPRISE.

On the first night of the Parliament which is now coming to an end Mr. Paul gave all the new members who had not known him in the Parliament of 1892-1895 a surprise. On that night the Opposition was led by Mr. Chamberlain in the place of Mr. Balfour, who then, as now, was indisposed. Mr. Chamberlain made his speech, and Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, speaking for the first time as Prime Minister, made his. Then the debate, as is not unusual on these occasions, was conducted for several hours on a marked diminuendo, when about ten o'clock Mr. Paul rose and gave the House a display of literary fireworks which were all the more effective for the surrounding gloom. Grasping his coat with both hands, and obviously too busy in that part of the brain where memory has her seat for gesture or any other incidental grace of oratory, Mr. Paul recited two character sketches, one of Mr. Balfour and the other of Mr. Chamberlain, both bitten in acid, after the fashion of Tacitus, from which author, by the way, Mr. Paul quoted, greatly in Mr. Chamberlain's despite, The House thought it had another Dr. Wallace, and for a time indeed it had; but Mr. Paul's illness intervened, and he rather fell out of the habit of speaking as the Parliament ran on its course.

PUTTING IT ON.

Mrs. X., according to Mrs. Y., "puts it on." "My husband always travels first class," she was murmuring. "And has he never been found out?" artlessly inquired the other lady.—From the "Manchester Guardian."

DIFFERENT HABITS.

[illegible]was my good fortune writes a Manchester correspondent to spend some years of public work in [illegible]y with the late Alderman M'Dougall as a [illegible]n and also as a City Councillor. On one [illegible] the Guardians were paying their annual [illegible]he Whittingham Asylum, and had called at [illegible] for lunch at an hotel. The Rev. W. A. [illegible]or was a member of the Board at that time. [illegible]unch was half over Mr. M'Dongall called my [illegible]tion to the fact that Mr. O'Connor was drinking a coloured liquid out of a wine-glass which had [illegible]l the appearance of burgundy. After a few minutes he could no longer restrain his feelings, and, looking towards Mr. O'Connor, and catching his eye he said: "Mr. O'Connor, I always thought you were a life-long teetotaller?" Mr. O'Connor's Irish wit and accent were equal to the occasion. "Well, Mr. M'Dougall," he answered, "I am as a man, but not as a Guar-r-dian!"

BUDGET LACK IN THE ARGENTINE.

Even South America, like all the rest of the world is excited about the coming general election and the causes that have led up to it. A young Welsh bank clerk at Buenos Ayres writes home as follows:—"I wonder what is to become of the Budget. Every day we have something in the papers here about it. Mr. Lloyd-George is known to everybody here, even amongst the natives. I was talking to an old Frenchman who has lived here for 20 years, and he talked about Mr. Lloyd-George with as great respect and admiration as if he were his father. It is surprising; he knew even he was a Baptist, and all about his family history. I have seen his photo in several of the native papers. They are by no means behind the times even in the Argentine, and you would be surprised how well versed they are in all political questions."

THE BODLEIAN LIBRARY.

During the past two months a deep excavation has been made in the open square which surrounds the Radcliffe Library in Oxford. The object is to provide fresh accommodation, in underground chambers, for the ever-growing stores of the Bodleian Library. A good deal of old pottery has been dug out, and in a negative way it reveals an interesting point in the social life of England. This Radcliffe Library was completed in the year 1754, and all the fragments of pottery beneath the turf date from pre 1754 England. While broken beer jugs and beer-mugs are frequent, no fragment has been found of a teacup or saucer or of a dinner plate. This means that the wooden platter had not been superseded in the Oxford of 1750 by the pottery plate, and that tea-drinking was not a general habit. It had not yet created the familiar forms of tea-pot and tea-cups, at least for the middle class of society. In 1750 tea was not to be had in London under 9s. and Hayson sold as high as 25s. the pound. It is true that Horace Walpole says in 1742 that tea is "universal"; so it was to the little clique which was the universe to him, but it was practically unknown to the citizens of Oxford.

PLEASANT SURROUNDINGS.

It is evident that the new movement in education is going to pay more attention to children's comfort than would have been considered decent a generation or two ago. Dr. Slaughter, in his address to the Training College Association pointed out that the average school-room, with its desks and forms, was far too formal and cheerless a place for the young child, and that it should be more like a nursery, with plenty of toys and bright pictures on the walls. This is certainly the modern trend, and we recognise its advantages over the defunct Cramchild theory of education. In fact, it makes us wish we were back at school ourselves that we might enjoy the benefits of twentieth-century enlightenment. At the same time we are not without our doubts. Interesting surroundings are all very well in their way, but when it comes to settling down to serious work they may be to apt to distract one's attention. The element of "grind" has been eliminated as much as possible from the modern school, but it still exists. In fact, when not overdone, it must form a factor in education that is by no means to be despised, and surroundings that are too homelike often effectively prevent any serious application to work. Jokai, the great Hungarian novelist, could only write at a bare table in a bare room and there may be many like him. Others prefer the luxurious table and the padded arm-chair: it is, after all a question for the individual temperament.

SNAKES IN AUSTRIA.

Snakes are common enough in Oriental countries; few persons are perhaps aware that they are very numerous in Austria, and that the Government offer a reward for every snake killed. A contributor to "Chambers's Journal" tells that in 1908 no less than 373,000 snakes were destroyed, of which all but 4,000 belonged to venomous species. To aid the rural inhabitants in their warfare, the Government authorities have supplied a simple appliance whereby, in the case of a bite, the possibility of a fatal result is reduced to the minimum. This instrument comprises a small knife wherewith the wound of a bite is immediately enlarged, and in the cut thus formed a concentrated solution of permanganate of potassium is injected. That such a precaution is valuable is borne out by the fact that out of the 140 cases of snake-bites reported in 1908 only six proved fatal.

COAL FOR 12,000 YEARS.

Mr. R. E. Young, Chief Geographer and Superintendent of Railway Lands under the Canadian Government, contributes to the current number of "Britannia" some interesting particulars concerning the three prairie provinces—Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta—of the Dominion. It used to be said that the prairie provinces could not be properly opened up for settlement until the fuel problem was satisfactorily disposed of. To-day as the result of careful investigation and computation by the Geological Survey of Canada it is known that in one coalfield alone—that of Crow's Nest Pass—there are upwards of twenty-two billion tons of coal waiting to be tapped, and that nearly the whole of Southern Alberta is underlaid with coal. No fewer than 1,800,000 tons of coal were taken from the Crow's Nest Pass field last year. At this rate of production it will be fully 12,000 years before this one coalfield is exhausted. So it would seem that we need not trouble about the light of other days."

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin, writes Lady Constance Howard, Countess of Westmeath says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the Toilet Bath and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately perfumed, Chemists, Grocers, etc., sell it.

BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

Mr. Hardy does not attempt to rival Balzac in the art of making the same character appear disappear, and re-appear through a whole series of novels, but sometimes he gratifies his readers by bringing into his poetry a person whose acquaintance they have previously made in his prose Thus when in "The Dynasts" one meets again Private Castle from "The Return of the Native" and Solomon Longways from "The Mayor of Casterbridge," it is with a feeling of "Hail fellow well met!" and if it is only an officer's servant on the field of Waterloo it is something to be assured that he is a Dorsetshire man. One pleasure at least of this sort awaits readers of the new volume of poems for there the old Mellstock choir—no longer, indeed in the flesh, but in the "ghost"—revisit the glimpses of the moon with their instruments.

CHURCH BANDS.

During the period in which the Wessex novels are cast the parish bandsmen are being gradually superseded by the organist, and Mr. Hardy's sympathies are cordially with the old order. The bands were made up of men who, in addition to the usual stringed instruments, played the oboe, the serpent, and the clarinet. Their characteristic place was the choir gallery in church, but they could discourse secular music as well as sacred, and would as lief play in the squire's house or rattle off dance tunes in the village tavern as work through the hymns and carols of a Christmas service. Hardy found in them a tube full of rich local colour for his novels, and again and again we come across them as we read. In "Two on a Tower" we have a practising. While the young astronomer in the room above is working out his mathematics, the parson is trying below to correct the pronounciation of "Onwed, Christ-ting sol-jaws." "It should not be with quite so extreme an accent," he says, "or we may be called affected by other parishes." In "Under the Greenwood Tree" we come upon that Mellstock choir which had among the other parish choirs something of the same reputation which the M'Crimmons of Skye had among the Highland pipers. On Christmas-eve they play beneath the window of Fancy Day, the new teacher, and, much after the fashion of the "Rash Bride" in the poems, she looks out, beautiful as "a rale wexwork." They have a different reception at Farmer Shiner's. That worthy, roused from sleep, throws open his window in a towering passion and curses the musicians by his gods. It is those musicians who figure in the poem "The Dead Quire." Their sons and grandsons are drinking in the tavern on Christmas-eve and have at midnight just pledged John Barleycorn, when the breath of an aerial minstrelsy floats in from the streets. There is no doubt who it is. Both the voices and the instruments of their kinsmen are recognised, but when the revellers go to the door there is nothing visible but the moonlit street. They follow, however, the floating music along the riverside and up the lane, until it dies away in the churchyard. It is a pretty story enough as Mr. Hardy tells it, and, no doubt, his moral is that men on Christmas-eve are better employed plying stop and string like their fathers than in making merry in an inn. The old choirs, nevertheless, were by no means teetotal. That comes out in the story of the Longpuddle choir in "A Few Crusted Characters." That choir had been so much in request during Christmas week that, when it took its place in the church gallery on Sunday, it had hardly had a wink of sleep for seven nights. Moreover, the church was so bitterly cold that the leader had had to bring a gallon of hot brandy and beer to take the place of heating apparatus. A little was taken during the Absolution, a little more after the Creed, and the rest before sermon. The church grew darker, so that at the close the preacher's face between the two candles was the one visible thing. When the closing hymn was given out the choir did not budge. It slumbered and slept. A boy, accordingly shook the leader, who dazed and remembering last night's dance, seized his instrument and struck up a favourite jig, "The Devil among the Tailors." His collegues, equally dazed, leapt up also and followed him with might and main, so that the church raged with the wild music. Then seeing no one move the leader shouted out the usual directions when dancers did not know the figures: "Top couples, cross hands! And when I make the fiddle squeak at the end, every man kiss his pardner under the mistletoe." This was the last performance of the Longpuddle choir.

ITALIAN LIBRARIES.

There can be no doubt as to the flourishing condition of public libraries in England and America. We are continually hearing of new libraries being established, of old ones casting forth new branches, and of fresh machinery being devised to bring the reader and the book he wants into relation as expeditiously as possible. One has a thrill of selfrighteousness in comparing this with the state of things in Sicily. It would seem that there in the great towns in Palermo itself there are no such institutions as what we call public libraries. Moreover what libraries there are diminishing in number. At Catania the number has fallen from five to two; at Girgente from six to three; at Palermo from fifteen to three; and at Syracuse from four to one. At Trapani alone has there been any increase. There, due to the efforts of the minister Nasi, the number has risen from six to nine. Taken all over, the situation has within the last seventeen years gone from bad to worse, so that in place of the fifty-three libraries that were in existence in 1892 there are now only twenty-one, and they contain only 28,682 volumes, of which the larger part are at Trapani.

"CREATED" CHARACTERS.

In this month's New York "Bookman" Miss Edith Curtis discusses from a fresh point of view the question of the relation of characters in fiction to originals in life. She complains that people always take it for granted that her characters have originals. Now that is not the case, for she only once modelled characters on people actually existing, and the experience cured her of the practice. "The people of whom I wrote were women engaged in a business which left them no time to open a magazine from one year's end to another. Their environment and point of view were charming and picturesque, so I used them in a story. I changed their trade, and covered up all details that might lead to identification as painstakingly as though they read every magazine and yet left some little clue which caused their friend the newsman to see the similarity between them and my story. Their kindness and tact in telling me what the newsman had said, their smilling refusal to see themselves in the story hurt me more than any anger of theirs could have done." Henceforth she created her characters. That it is possible to create a character there can be no doubt, and that it is the more prudent method those two novelists who this year were threatned with actions for libel would probably agree. The average novelist finds, however, that a "created," characters tends to remain indistinct, and its legs hardly reach the ground, and, besides, that a concrete prototype enables him more easily to keep his character to the end "qualis ab incepto." It is with him generally only a question, of the distance between copy and model. The model is generally present, albeit unconsciously so. The mind of a novelist who has been at his craft for some time acquires the trick of automatically snapshotting the characters of those he meets, and often when he seems to himself to be "creating" he is only developing some neglected film that he has stumbled across in the negative room of memory.

THE CLARENDON PRESS AND OTHER OXFORD REPRINTS.

The recent publications of the Clarendon Press include two volumes of more than usual interest. Victor Cousin's enthralling if not entirely trustworthy history of the society that gathered round the Hotel de Rambouillet is a work which no student of the seventeenth century can affery to miss and under M. Delbos' careful editorship it becomes a very valuable addition to any literary critic's equipment. The editor's introduction consists of a short life and a critical summary of Cousin's work together with a detailed study of the origin and home of the "Precieuses." Curiously enough M. Delbos makes no reference to Cousin's share in giving Pascal's "Pensees" to the world perhaps he believed that glory too well established to need a signal in his preface! Mr. William N. Porter has prepared a most interesting edition of the "Hyaku-nin-isshiu," under the title "A Hundred Verses from Old Japan." These little quintains have even in translation, a delicate charm and refinement, a curious shallow melancholy that is unlike anything in European poetry, and when analised and explained in their original form reveal the extraordinary ingenuity and minute wit we are accustomed to associate with Japanese art. Each quatrain or "Tanka" is printed in a transcription of Japanese, with its appropriate picture, opposite the English verse translation, so that, aided by the admirably lucid introduction and the explanatory notes which follow each poem, the English student can form a very adequate idea of the interest and charm of this world-famous collection.

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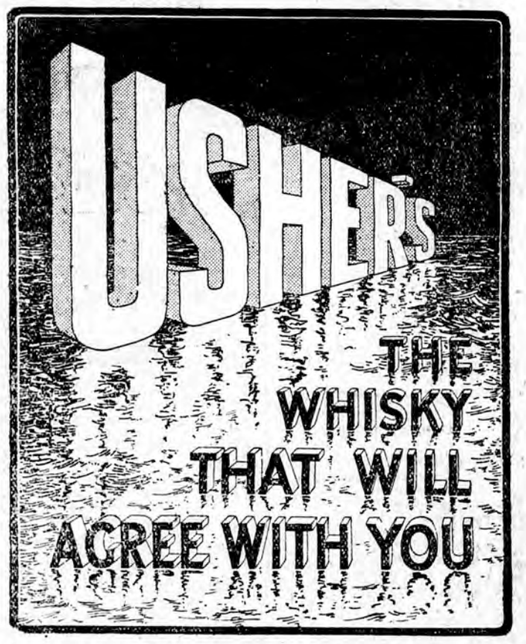

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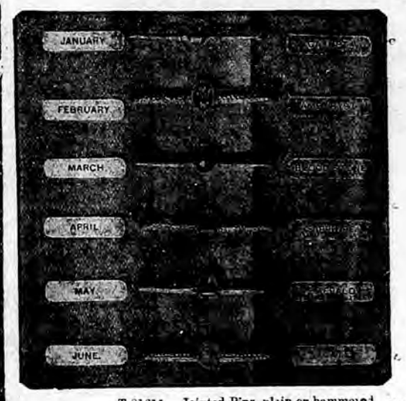

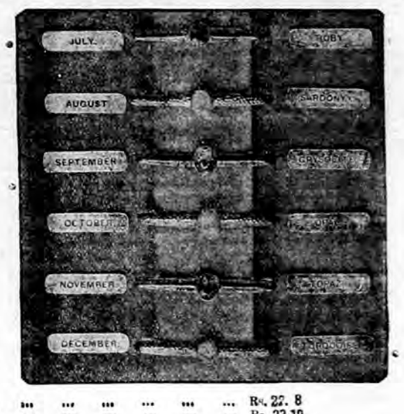

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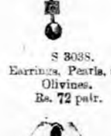
T 01611. Jointed Pins, plain or hammered Rs. 22. 8
Emerald, or Ruby Sapphire Rs. 33-12

T 0441 Opal half hoop Rs. 75.

T 0462. Pearls. Rs. 63. Turquoise. Rs. 52-8.

S 1121. 18-carat, Pearls. Rs. 88-8.

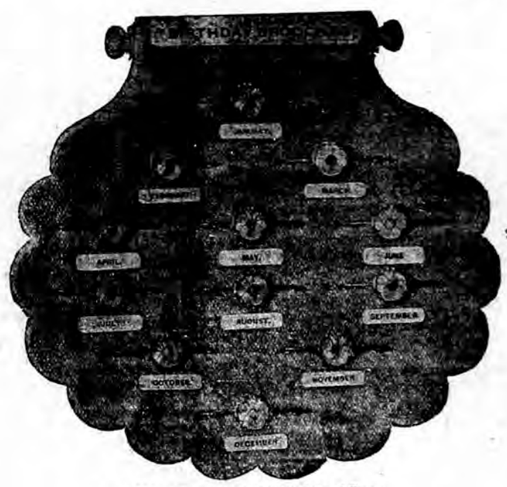
T 329. Turquoise or Pearl. Rs. 28-8.



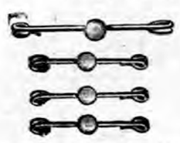
S 3088. Earrings, Pearls, and Olivines. Rs. 72 pair.

S 2483. Locket. Rs. 21

T 1453. Pearl and Gold Bow, Rs. 52-8.



T 1734. Gem Centre M.O.P Enamel Pansy Rs. 24.



T 1450. Set of 4 Turquoise Blouse Brooches. Rs. 19-8. Set with Whole Pearl. Rs. 65.

Jan.	...	Garnet
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Mar.	...	Bloodstone
Apl.	...	Sapphire
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June	...	Agate
July	...	Ruby
Aug.	...	Sardonyx
Sept.	...	Chrysolite
Oct.	...	Opal
Nov.	...	Topaz
Dec.	...	Turquoise

ABOVE PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO [illegible] PER CENT. FOR CASH OR V. P. P.
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THE "REX."

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In Nickel Silver Case, Screw Joint case dust and Waterproof 15

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„ Sterling Silver „ „ „ 16
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M. BIRD, I. A.

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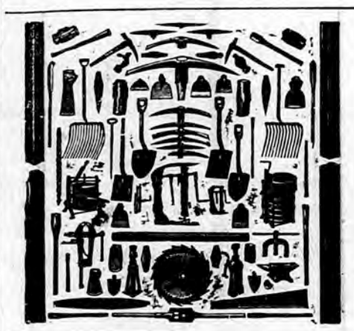

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Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, London, S.E., Eng., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

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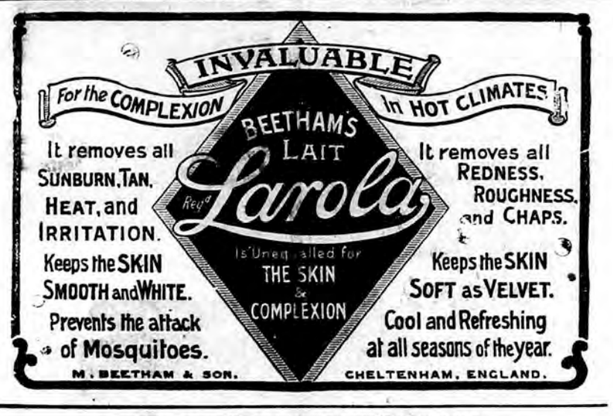

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This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, trembings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

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N.B.—Every bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne.

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